

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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STOCKHOLM CDE CONSIDERS PROPOSAL, HEARS APPEAL

Non-First-Use Proposal Hailed

LD061212 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm, June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has been today addressed by Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation.

The package of concrete measures put forward by the Soviet Union in Stockholm, he stressed, organically combines large-scale political and international legal measures and those of a military-technical character. Adoption of the proposal not to be the first to use nuclear weapons accords with the vital interests of all states -- both nuclear and non-nuclear ones. This would be tantamount in practice to a full ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

An agreement on such a step would be an important measure leading to a real political changeover in the effort to strengthen trust and security, would contribute to the implementation of the aim, which is envisaged in the mandate of the conference to lessen the danger of military confrontation in Europe and contribute to disarmament.

The statement contained well-reasoned criticism of the militarist doctrines of the first nuclear strike, on which the whole military policy of the United States preaching the cult of force and the military concept of the North Atlantic bloc as a whole are based. The Soviet delegate exposed in his statement also the false arguments about a superiority of the Warsaw Treaty in the field of conventional weapons, which allegedly forces NATO to place stake on the use of nuclear weapons.

Maximum Efforts Urged

LD061311 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 6 TASS -- The Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation called for a maximum of efforts to ensure positive results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The appeal was made at the committee's meeting here today.

The delegates to the conference, the appeal says, are called upon to get down without delay to drafting such confidence and security measures which would come in line with the acutest and most urgent needs of Europe today, and lead to a lessening of the threat of war. "There is a constructive road toward that -- the idea put forward by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR -- to combine large-scale political and international legal steps with measures of military and technical character," the appeal says.

The committee's meeting urged the participating delegations to take into consideration the recent declaration by six states which came out in favor of stopping further nuclear arms buildup, freezing nuclear arsenals, and embarking immediately on their substantial reduction.

The appeal calls upon the states which have nuclear arms to follow the example of the USSR and to take upon themselves the obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons.

PUGWASH MEETING ON NUCLEAR ARMS OPENS IN GENEVA

Soviet Proposals Noted

LD012144 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

A special Pugwash meeting on the problem of nuclear arms in Europe opened here today. It is being attended by prominent scientists, public and political figures, and experts on military matters from many countries. Present at the meeting are: Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash movement; Robert McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense; U.S. Admiral John M. Lee; Academician M. Nalencz (Poland); Joseph Rotblat, a prominent English physicist; Erhard Eppler, former government minister of the FRG, member of the Presidium of the SDPG board; and others. Among the participants are academician Moisey Markov, chairman of the Soviet Pugwash Committee, Nikolay Fedorenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Aleksandr Bovin, political news analyst of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

The first two days of the meeting will be devoted to matters aimed at bringing about an end to the nuclear arms race. Then the participants will discuss the problems of freezing nuclear weapons. Particular attention is being attracted by the USSR's peace proposals on these subjects envisaging, in particular, a reduction of nuclear arms in Europe in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, right up to full deliverance of Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Former U.S. Admiral Comments

LD031007 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 3 TASS -- U.S. retired Vice Admiral John Lee, who is taking part in a special Pugwash meeting here on the problems of nuclear arms in Europe, has stated that it is essential to find a way to live together and to preserve life on earth.

In an interview with TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev, he has stated that matters aimed at ending the arms race and at averting the threat of a nuclear war are not a private affair of the USA and the USSR. Mr Lee added that the recent joint declaration of six states representing various regions of the globe is a valuable reminder thereof. The destiny of civilization and the survival of mankind is at stake.

Having pointed out that the Soviet Government has positively responded to the appeal by the authors of the declaration, John Lee at the same time said that, as far as he knows, the U.S. Administration has already rejected the six states' appeal.

Committee Issues Statement

LD052103 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The Executive Committee of the Pugwash movement has pointed out an urgent need to take measures to freeze nuclear arms quantitatively and qualitatively, which would become the first step towards ending their stockpiling and towards their subsequent reduction. Today the Executive Committee issued a statement on the results of the special Pugwash meeting which has been held here on the problem of nuclear arms in Europe.

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Prominent scientists and public and political figures from 13 European countries as well as from the USA and China, who attended the meeting here, mentioned it as first-priority measures to fully ban the tests of nuclear weapons, anti-satellite systems. They came out in favour of renouncing the production, testing, and deployment of nuclear arms. Such renunciation should be followed by a substantial reduction of the existing arsenals.

The public figures called on NATO countries to follow the Soviet Union's example and to assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, condemned the production of first-strike weapons as a factor of dangerous destabilization of the situation, and again warned against dangerous consequences which the transfer of the arms race to outer space could have. A great role of the international public in the cause of the struggle against the spiraling up of the arms race and against the plans aimed at preparing a thermonuclear war was pointed out.

BAGUDIN ON CEMA COORDINATION OF STATE PLANS

AU041357 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] At the request of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Aleksandr Drabkin, NOVOSTI observer, met Pavel Bagudin, head of a department at the CEMA Secretariat, and talked with him on the coordination of the national plans of CEMA member-countries for the period 1986-1990.

[Drabkin] Comrade Bagudin, what new elements are there in the multifaceted coordination of the plans for the next 5-year plan period?

[Bagudin] First of all, I would like to point out the task of updating the forecasts. We must be well acquainted with the prospects if we are to march further.

Second, I would like to note the development of the concept of specialization and production sharing. At the beginning, the CEMA member-countries set their national development plans in a given branch until 1990, and even afterwards. Then, on this basis, a concept on their multifaceted cooperation in every branch is developed. We clarify who can help whom and with what, and establish the channels of cooperation and specialization conditions. Afterwards, the branch concepts are generalized into the general concept on specialization and production sharing, which takes into consideration the interbranch relations within the frameworks of the entire community.

This is a new, and I must say, great work.

Third, we stress the coordination of capital investment. Indeed, if we desire that some country, in the name of the general interest, begin a certain kind of production, we must coordinate the capital investments.

[Drabkin] The priority trends of the multifaceted cooperation represent a special interest. Please name some of them.

[Bagudin] I would point out the development of the program on further construction of the power supply systems of the CEMA member-countries, the development of nuclear power, the construction using common efforts of the Krivorog Mine-Enriching Combine in the USSR, and expanding cooperation in the chemistry area. Because the USSR disposes of great energy resources it will produce goods whose production requires a large amount of energy: methyl alcohol, polystyrene, polyethylene, chemical fertilizers, and so forth. The other CEMA member-countries will produce goods the production of which requires less energy: paints, chemical means for vegetation protection and so forth. This cooperation will expand beyond the frameworks set until 1990.

In addition to the great strategic problems, we shall also solve tasks which at first seem modest. For instance, we review the issue of construction in the USSR of a plant producing catalysts for the processing of oil in depth. There are also good prospects for using condensed gas as fuel. Thanks to a new method, valuable liquid fuel will be saved, including by ships and the railroad transportation, and the environment will be less polluted. Lubricants will be used more sparingly. When an engine runs on gas, less lubricants are necessary. However, first of all it is necessary to create an engine which can use both gas and liquid fuel. We must create a chain of gas pumping stations... It really is a great deed.

[Drabkin] In the West there are people who claim that the successful development of the CEMA member-countries depends to a decisive degree on the fact whether they receive credits from the West. What is your answer to this?

[Bagudin] The Western press is not uniform. I will not dwell too long on this speculation. There are also other, more realistically thinking people. Indeed, the fact that the CEMA member-countries concluded 1983 with a positive balance in their trade with the capitalist companies, and that their debts significantly decreased, evokes many thoughts in the West on the effectiveness of the economic relations with the East.

At the same time, the U.S. Senate has adopted a new amendment to the law on exports control, which will even further restrict trade with the socialist countries.

How do we note these tendencies in our planning?

First of all I would like to point out that the opponents of the development of international trade purposefully exacerbate the issue of the CEMA member-countries' debts. The amount can by no means be compared with the debts of the capitalist countries to each other, and even less with the debts of the developing countries. Here I must note an exception -- Poland. I shall return later to Poland. With all other socialist countries the financial situation is much better compared to states such as France or Italy. The substantial exports of the CEMA member-countries to capitalist markets guarantee their authority in international banking circles.

If we talk only about the USSR, the situation is even more impressive. The USSR has always been and remains a creditor, if we take under consideration the scope of our trade-economic operations. The Soviet debt to Western banks and governments, even in the opinion of Western experts themselves, represents at present the totally symbolic amount of \$4 billion. This is not much for a country whose trade exchange with the non-socialist countries surpasses \$50 billion annually. Western bankers note with justification that they must work a great deal in order to create conditions which the USSR would consider effective for receiving new credits.

However, the significant improvement of CEMA's position in the international markets does not mean that we can lessen our vigilance. We learned much from the Polish experience. The unusually high usage of Western credits placed the Polish economy in a dangerous situation and provided the imperialist circles with the possibility of blackmailing Poland, not only from economic, but also from a political point of view. Consequently, the CEMA member-countries adopted measures on sharply decreasing their debts. At the same time, we shall conduct in the future also a coordinated and precise policy aimed not at constructing a wall between us and the world economy, but at the same time, at not allowing even the minimum possibility of economic pressure.

BOGOMOLOV ON DEVELOPMENT IN CEMA STATES

AU021720 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 84 p 6

[Interview given by USSR Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute at the USSR Academy of Sciences, to NOVOSTI observer Aleksandr Drabkin "especially for RABOTNICHESKO DELO" -- date, place not given -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] Recently Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, answered questions put by Aleksandr Drabkin, NOVOSTI observer.

[Drabkin] Oleg Timofeyevich, the intensification of the economy has become a significant factor in the economic life of the CEMA member-countries. What are the characteristics of this process?

[Bogomolov] Indeed, the economic development of the CEMA member-countries has entered a decisive phase. A significant increase in production efficiency, technological standards, and production's competitiveness in the markets, as well as the relevant changes in the mechanisms of the economic leadership, have become imperative.

Adapting the economy to the complicated domestic and international conditions is a difficult and rather continuous process, which is not confined only to the spheres of production and economic relations, but also affects the social consciousness. I shall illustrate the essence of this situation with an example taken from our own experience.

The USSR's national economy contains really huge resources. It has repeatedly been noted that the USSR leads the world in the production of many important articles, such as oil, steel, cement, and mineral fertilizers. We have the greatest metal-processing capacity in the world, and the scientific-technological and intellectual potential of Soviet society has increased. The task now is to utilize this potential fully, with maximum profit. Simultaneously, the results of economic development in recent years show that substantial reserves exist. For example during the 1970-82 period the production funds of the USSR national economy increased 2.5 times, and the volume of industrial production -- 1.9 times. Obviously there is a possibility of significantly increasing final production from existing resources.

Let us take the reproduction of the social product. As you know, the further expansion of the great production and intellectual potential of the USSR requires substantial capital investments, which have become equal to those of the United States in scale. However, the resources for investment in the Soviet national economy, as well as in the entire world, are comparatively limited. Further, the economic development of the Siberia, and the northern part of the country in general, involves great additional expenditures, and the increase of international tension also requires substantial expenditure in defense.

Subsequently, one can understand the need to make more effective use of all existing resources, a task posed by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the recent Central Committee plenums. In other words, increasing labor productivity and production quality have become the main precondition of economic growth.

The apparent tendency toward improving things is connected with the process of overcoming tight spots in the economy, which has already begun. The struggle for savings and strengthening discipline in production and management is already bearing good results.

Perfecting the management of the Soviet economy in accordance with its new dimensions and development conditions is also one of the most important tasks. This is one of the main reserves of intensification. Of course, when one bears in mind the great dimensions, diversity, and complexity of the Soviet economic system, one understands that it is necessary to maintain the necessary attention and gradualness in making changes in the economic mechanism, and test certain novelties under local conditions. As a whole, however, the general logic of the current changes in the methods of planning and managing the Soviet economy, coincide with what is being done in the other socialist countries, for example Bulgaria, Hungary, and the GDR.

[Drabkin] What is the place of foreign economic relations in the reconstruction of the economy?

[Bogomolov] Their role in solving the economic and technological tasks facing CEMA member-countries has a tendency of constantly growing. This applies with a special force to cooperation within the CEMA framework. I would like to recall that the share of trade among CEMA member-countries, and their total trade exchange is increasing. In 1981 it was 54.4 percent of the total foreign trade scope of the socialist community's states. In 1982 it was 56.9 percent, and in 1983 -- 58.6 percent.

[Drabkin] How do you evaluate the prospects of trade-economic relations with the West?

[Bogomolov] This part of the foreign economic activity of the CEMA member-countries is affected not only by internal needs but also by the situation of the world economy and the general political situation in the world.

In his speech at the April 1984 Central Committee Plenum Comrade Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that the USSR is consistently and actively working to reduce tension in international politics. Despite the existence of many complex political and economic problems, the possibilities for East-West economic relations have not been exhausted. I hope that the attitude of the USSR and the other socialist states toward business cooperation with the West in the 1980's will undergo certain changes under the pressure of the circumstances. However, it will remain steady in its basic characteristic -- its striving to expand cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit and respect for interests. The tendency toward decreasing the East-West economic cooperation does not correspond with the requirements of the future, and the CEMA countries are trying to oppose it.

The long-term strategy of the socialist community's countries in their economic relations with the West aims at increasing the share of ready production in exports. Rationalizing the structure of imports, which can be expected, will take place by decreasing the import of many materials and equipment, whose production will be mastered by the CEMA countries through production sharing. There are serious arguments also for importing the complex equipment for producing certain goods, instead of the goods themselves. For this reason certain licenses must be purchased.

The USSR and the other CEMA countries face the task of improving their ability to compete on world markets, and increasing their independence in resources and technology, so that no "sanctions" and bans on the part of the West can disrupt the process of reproduction in the key branches of our economy. In order to successfully and collectively oppose the pressure of the West, and its differentiated policy toward separate socialist states, the CEMA member-states are connecting their imports policy with the development and mastering of new technologies within the framework of CEMA. On the other hand the program on developing CEMA's production sharing and scientific-technological cooperation envisages that effective exports to Western states be increased.

MPR'S CEMA REPRESENTATIVE EXTOLS BENEFITS

LD051024 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS -- The multifaceted cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the other socialist countries within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is a graphic example of truly comradely relations within CEMA. This was underscored by Vladislav Tsedenbal, deputy permanent representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Our experience, he pointed out in a TASS interview, gives the lie to the bourgeois propaganda claims about a division among the CEMA members into "rich" and "poor", "senior" and "junior" ones.

Mongolia's participation in the CEMA activities (she joined that organization in 1962) has opened new vistas for the development of our economy, the Mongolian representatives said. The comprehensive programme, the document outlining the main trends of integration, provides for special measures to accelerate the development and enhance the effectiveness of Mongolia's economy. Later they were applied also to younger CEMA members -- Cuba and Vietnam.

Due to the considerable assistance rendered to Mongolia by the CMEA member countries, the current rates of growth of her national income are approaching the highest indicators of the other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Big industrial complexes have been built in Mongolia with the assistance of the CMEA countries, Vladislav Tsedebbal continued. At the present time, as much coal is extracted in the course of two months as in a whole year two decades ago. It takes the country now less than 25 days to generate as much electricity as was once generated in a year.

Cooperation within CMEA also plays an important role in the development of Mongolian science. Eleven research laboratories and a national scientific-technical information centre have been set up due to disinterested aid of the CMEA countries.

In her turn, Mongolia also makes a contribution to resolving the common tasks facing the countries of the socialist community. Thus, for example, it is becoming an increasingly bigger supplier of nonferrous metals.

CMEA is a family, where we all have a stake in each other's successes, the Mongolian representative stressed.

CMEA ENERGY COOPERATION SESSION HELD IN GDANSK

LD050450 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 4 Jun (TASS) -- A routine session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the field of electrical energy has been held in Gdansk. Delegations from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as Yugoslavia and the "Interatomenergo" international economic association, took part.

Participants reviewed the prospects for developing electrical energy within the framework of the unified power system of CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. The possibilities for further interaction between the power systems of the fraternal countries were discussed. The session also reviewed the matter of constructing atomic power stations with a capacity of 1,000 megawatts in CEMA member countries.

WESTERN ECONOMIC SUMMIT IN LONDON CRITICIZED

Nothing New Expected

LD062247 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 CMT 6 Jun 84

[Questions and Vladimir Gurevich replies; read by announcer]

[Text] The economic summit in London is the topic of an interview in English translation with Vladimir Gurevich of the NOVOSTI press agency in Moscow. The seven nations summit in London is an event that naturally attracts a great deal of attention. It is generally agreed, however, nothing out of the ordinary should be expected of it. We asked Vladimir Gurevich, do you share that view?

[Gurevich] In the past 10 years, Western summits have become more of a propaganda exercise than an instrument of policy. They have rather become something of an annual ritual with the leaders of seven Western nations concerned mostly with a show of readiness for concerted action rather than anything else. One can only speculate about what will really be discussed behind the closed doors of Lancaster House. One thing is certain however. Whatever the outcome, the leaders of the seven Western nations will emerge smiling and to all intents and purposes united. Nothing sensational can be expected at the summit, its mechanism having been adjusted so well, though there was an unexpected development at last year's summit at Williamsburg. Everybody thought that the summit would concentrate on economic problems but President Reagan insisted that the emphasis be placed upon the united approach to the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As a result, the missile declaration was adopted while monetary issues which were thought to have the high priority, were relegated to the back row.

[Question] The view has been expressed that the Western stand with regard to the Soviet Union is likely to be more restrained than the previous one at Williamsburg.

[Gurevich] That is quite possible. Now that American missiles have been deployed in Europe it is easy for the West to take such a stand. But verbal restraint won't achieve much, while political developments tend to take the opposite direction. Washington is prepared to challenge the Soviet economy and technological potential in space weaponry. The U.S. Congress is about to pass a bill that would put further restrictions on trade between East and West. In Central America, the Americans, referring as usual to the so-called Soviet threat, are waging a full-scale war against Nicaragua and mining Nicaragua's harbors. Soviet shipping has been damaged by mines. In the circumstances, a show of restraint will hardly help.

[Question] Well, let us take a look at the economic matters because they will no doubt figure prominently at the London summit.

[Gurevich] My view is that Mr Reagan will be harping on signs of recovery in the U.S. economy and try to sidestep the issue of the enormous budget deficit and the high interest rates.

[Question] Do you expect America's allies to insist that the high interest rates and the dollar's exchange rate be lowered?

[Gurevich] I don't think they will be insisting. That will be going too far. Perhaps they will ask for it. Last year President Mitterrand and the British Government attempted to raise the issue of American economic policy being unfair to America's allies, but hardly anything has changed since then.

The total amount of capital drained from Europe to America has merely kept on increasing and the controversy over these issues has added another dimension. It would be unrealistic to expect that controversy to be settled in London. America's partners have no leverage to influence American monetary decision-making, all the more so since this being election year in the United States, the administration is not likely to make even minor concessions.

[Question] It is being claimed in the Western press that the Soviet Union is trying to drive a wedge between the Western allies.

[Gurevich] Well, the simplest thing of course is to portray disputes as a result of outside intrigues. As a matter of fact, disputes and conflicts between the Western allies are a result of their clashing interests and policies. I'm positive that no one will be able to furnish tangible evidence of any dispute among the Western allies being the result of Moscow's subversive activity. That also goes for disputes that had a bearing on the Soviet Union. Take for instance the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The disputes over it in the West were considered to have been the most serious in postwar years, but they were of Washington's making, 100 percent. Another example is the high interest rates and protectionist policies. Moscow obviously has nothing to do with that, while Washington has got a lot to do with the disputes that have arisen over those issues. In general, the emphasis on power politics toward the West European nations has become most apparent in Washington's policy.

[Question] Is it your view that America's allies do not behave more independently of Washington in other spheres?

[Gurevich] No, they are more independent as far as East-West business relations are concerned, and most of them are of the opinion that trade with the East benefits them and that it is their sovereign right to trade with the East. That is why their resistance to American pressure in this area is stiffer than elsewhere. But for its part Washington intends, as all indications suggest, to go on trying to block East-West trade. The new bill on export control before Congress at the moment may seriously exacerbate the situation at the London summit.

[Question] You mean the issue of extraterritoriality, arising from Washington's attempts to extend its own laws, in this case trade laws, to the territories of other nations?

[Gurevich] Well, yes. The problem of extraterritoriality is an explosive one. As Secretary of State Shultz told a recent meeting of the Association of South Carolina Lawyers, this issue may eclipse all the hot debates over tariffs, quotas, and currency exchange rates. Mr Shultz is a businessman and he is aware of the risk of American diktat in the sphere of business running into stiff resistance from the business [as heard] in all the Western nations. Being a politician at the same time, he is hardly unaware that this may give rise to political controversy. That is why he went on record as saying that he views the problem of extraterritoriality as a most complicated and acute one.

[Question] Do you think these issues may come up at the London summit?

[Gurevich] It is fairly certain that these issues will be raised in London, although for purely diplomatic considerations they will not be as raw and edgy on the summit's agenda as they are in reality. But be that as it may, America's allies are quite annoyed at Washington's attempts at interfering in their trade deals. Of all nations that will attend the London summit, Japan alone sticks to the American line over that issue most of the time.

But Mr Nakasone said this spring that it was high time Japan had its trade sanctions against the Soviet Union removed. Besides, the allies have acquired a new argument. A recent study by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development suggests that imports of technology are not so terribly important to the Soviet Union after all. The indications are that developments after the London summit are likely to be more important than the summit itself.

[Announcer] That was an English transcript of an interview with Vladimir Gurevich, economic writer for the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY in Moscow on the topic of the economic summit of seven Western nations in London.

'Diplomatic Performance' Hit

LD062318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The start of the latest annual economic conference between leaders of the seven major capitalist countries is planned for tomorrow in London. The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper has called this meeting a diplomatic performance. At the microphone is our commentator Vladimir Pasko.

The aim of such conferences is to disguise conflict between the United States and countries of Western Europe and Japan, particularly in view of the latest economic crisis in the West, which has worsened since the beginning of 1973. However, the meetings soon outgrew their initial bounds. Political and military-strategic problems have started to take an increasingly important place in the program of talks. At last year's conference in Williamsburg, economic questions gave way altogether to the adoption of the so-called statement on questions concerning security policy; an extremely warlike document, which called upon U.S. partners to follow more closely the anti-Soviet militarist course of the present Washington administration.

To judge from everything, the present meeting, if it does turn out to be different from the last, is highly insignificant. Primary attention at the conference, as appears from the memorandum circulated on the eve of the conference by the White House, will be given to what is called in Western relations with the Soviet Union "arms control." President Reagan, because of the present preelection struggle in the United States, is extremely uneasy about his hawkish reputation, which he himself created. The President's propaganda apparatus is making a great effort to present him as a champion of peace. This is the intent behind numerous public speeches by the President, including his speech in the Irish Parliament, preceeding the conference of the Seven. An analysis of his speech, however, shows that while having changed the key of the statement he has not at all changed the essence of his policy, an aggressive policy from a position of force. It remains as before. In calling the Soviet Union to talks, he has undertaken nothing in order that they should take place. American first-strike missiles are continuing to be deployed in Western Europe, and as is clear from the U.S. memorandum at the conference in London the head of the White House will confirm the course for their deployment.

In other words, the United States does not want to go back on the position which wrecked the Geneva talks, and is attempting to break the military-strategic balance which has been established in the world. Speaking at times in extremely caustic tones about the forthcoming meeting, which, in essence, will not have anything to do with the most acute economic problems which stand before the West, the bourgeois press notes that each of its participants pursues his own aims. The aim of President Reagan, ascertains the NBC television company, is to increase his chances for reelection.

To judge from everything, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has not been at all extreme in calling the meeting, which opens tomorrow between leaders of the seven major capitalist countries, a diplomatic performance.

U.S. NATO SESSION TAKES CONFRONTATIONAL COURSE

IZVESTIYA on Militarist Plans

PM061153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "A Course Toward Confrontation"]

[Text] A routine NATO Council session at the foreign ministers level has ended in Washington. It took place under the banner of the 35th anniversary of the North Atlantic bloc which was loudly and widely celebrated in the West. There was no shortage of solemn ceremonies and bombastic speeches in connection with the jubilee. NATO was feted as a "guardian of peace and democracy" and as a "champion of freedom." And to top it all, President Reagan himself pinned the Medal of Freedom -- one of the highest U.S. Government awards -- on the chest of the secretary general of this military organization -- Joseph Luns.

However, let us turn away from the propaganda show and the Atlanticists' toasts, and focus on the problems which were featured on the agenda of their Washington meeting. The NATO bloc has repeatedly declared parts of the world which are far away from the Atlantic to be within the zone of its interests. Thus, at present too, the final declaration -- adopted incidentally, after protracted squabbling and searching for formulations -- expresses NATO's "concern" over the situation in the Persian Gulf area. Not without reason, foreign observers note that in this case it represents another of the bloc's attempts to expand "the geography of its responsibility." In other words, plans are being hatched for direct military intervention in the Iran-Iraq conflict. It is no secret that the Pentagon has begun preparing in earnest for intervention in this area and that its ships are plying the waters of the Persian Gulf day and night.

At a meeting with his colleagues at the Wye Plantation in Maryland, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz urged them to adopt a more decisive stance on this question.

And, naturally, this occasion did not pass without appeals to strengthen the West's defense "in the face of the Soviet threat." The tone for appeals of this kind was set by U.S. Vice President G. Bush. Speeches by other participants in the session, including Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, were along the same lines.

However, the bloc partners could not ignore the peace-loving public's alarm over the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the European Continent and the exacerbation of Soviet-U.S. relations. As U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT stressed, Washington's West European allies are more interested in expanding trade and cooperation with the USSR than is the Reagan administration.

Meanwhile, the U.S. President, addressing the session's participants, demanded categorically that they display "unity" and strictly abide by the timetable for the development of Pershings and Tomahawks in West Europe. He stressed that the United States intends to continue to build its relations with the Soviet Union from a "position of strength." Countries which are opposed to this kind of policy, primarily Holland and Italy, were subjected to great pressure. As a result, THE WASHINGTON POST notes, Italy "has been driven back into the fold," but the Dutch Government continues to maintain an indeterminate stance as regards U.S. missiles.

Thus, the course toward confrontation and exacerbation of the international situation set by the White House and forced on its Western allies has again been confirmed at the NATO meeting in Washington. This course is fraught with great danger for peace and people's security.

NEW TIMES Rejects Declaration

LD062016 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 6 TASS -- The communique and the declaration adopted by the latest session of the NATO Council in Washington mention the need of guaranteeing peace, strengthening confidence, consolidating security, of conducting a dialogue with the USSR and Warsaw Treaty countries. But what is the worth of these declarations when the main thesis of the session's final documents is the banking on military force, the weekly NEW TIMES writes in its latest issue.

The proclamations of the Atlantists that NATO has a defensive character, that they are not striving for unilateral advantages and military superiority do not go together with the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. NATO's rearming is aimed at disrupting the approximate parity, both strategic and regional.

The final documents of the session of the NATO Council confirm NATO's resolve to continue deploying U.S. missiles on schedule. Therefore the calls to the USSR to return to the talks with the USA on nuclear armaments cannot be assessed in any other way than as hypocrisy, the NEW TIMES writes. The documents of the session record NATO's intention to build up military might also through modernising conventional armaments.

The results of the latest session of the North Atlantic alliance clearly attest to NATO's intention to continue advancing along the militaristic road. This policy is resolutely rejected in the Soviet Union, says a TASS statement issued on June 3. Those who have not abandoned the dangerous illusions of damaging the Soviet Union's lawful interests, the interests of its friends and allies should realise that their hopes are in vain, the NEW TIMES stresses.

ASIANS RESISTING ARMS RHETORIC OF U.S. VISITORS

LD051114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Commentary by Yevgeniy Shurygin in PRAVDA on 5 June: "Total Lies"]

[Excerpt] The past few weeks have been marked with unusual U.S. diplomatic activity in Asia. In the beginning of May, the master of the White House was there. Next, a trip lasting many days to a number of Asian states, from Japan to Oman, was made by U.S. Vice President Bush. And recently a visit to China and the countries of Southeast Asia -- Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines -- was completed by the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick.

As was to be expected, the public speeches by the visitors from across the ocean took the tone so characteristic of the present administration: peace-loving rhetoric and rabid anti-Sovietism, heavily mixed with impudent lies. However, behind this smoke-screen one can also see the real aim of U.S. policy in Asia: To ensure military and political control over the countries of the region; to subordinate them to the interests of its expansionist, hegemonist policy. Thus Kirkpatrick appealed to the ASEAN countries to step up the arms race and recommended that they coordinate their military efforts.

By these means the United States is striving to transform this organization into a military bloc in the service of Washington.

All the same, however hard the Reagan administration tries to scare the countries of Asia with the nonexistent Soviet threat, however hard it attempts to assure them of its peaceability and selflessness, it finds it increasingly difficult to present black as white, lies as truth.

The peoples of Asia see with increasing clarity the threat to their security that is represented by the unprecedented buildup of the American military presence on the continent and the oceans around it, by the Pentagon's strengthening existing and creating new military bases, and by the stationing of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces at those bases. They recognize the danger of the current U.S. course of reviving and strengthening Japanese militarism and striving to divide the continent into spheres of influence and zones of interest among its allies.

All of this is being done with the aid of the transnational corporations and other neo-colonialist methods to continue to plunder unimpeded the national riches of the Asian countries, to make profits at the expense of exploiting cheap labor. Therefore, within the countries of Asia rising protests are heard against the hegemonist policy of the United States. The antiwar movement is growing and strengthening. Support for demands for restructuring international economic relations on the basis of just and democratic foundations is widening.

WHITE HOUSE SAID NERVOUS OVER OLYMPIC PULLOUT

LD061903 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The influential U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES has published an article discussing the great nervousness being experienced in the White House in connection with the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision not to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Reagan advisers think that the situation which has arisen could influence the course of the election campaign in the country. The U.S. voters, in the words of the paper, are anxious over the policy of the White House which has led to the worsening of the U.S.-Soviet relations. The absence of the Soviet sportsmen in Los Angeles once again stresses the worsening of these relations and this, writes THE NEW YORK TIMES, could do some political damage to President Reagan.

SPORTS OFFICIAL VIEWS ALTERNATIVE GAMES FOR ATHLETES

LD061444 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 June (TASS) -- Anatoliy Kolesov, deputy chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and Olympic wrestling champion, has said in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI that Soviet sportsmen have been deprived by the American authorities of the chance to take part in the 1984 Summer Games.

Violating the Olympic Charter, fanning anti-Sovietism, and pandering to various extremist groups, they have placed the security of our athletes in uncertain conditions, clearly unequal to the rest, Kolesov stressed.

The USSR NOC strives to support and direct efforts towards strengthening ties with the International Olympic Committee and other international associations and unions, and to promote the unity of the Olympic movement. A number of sporting federations have reacted to our decision not to go to the games in Los Angeles with understanding. They consider, just as we do, that blame for the rift lies with Washington and approve our position for the defence of Olympic ideals.

To make use of the many years of training and to compensate for the damage inflicted on the sportsmen not taking part in the Los Angeles games, an understanding has been reached to hold international competitions before and after the 1984 Olympics.

Thus, there are plans for championships in the USSR in the second half of August in basketball and hockey, swimming and men's light athletics, track, cycling and sailing, and competitions in rowing, shooting, and archery. At the same time, there will be competitions in Bulgaria in freestyle wrestling and artistic gymnastics, diving competitions in Hungary, boxing and water polo competitions in Cuba, and competitions in sporting gymnastics, handball and light athletics in Czechoslovakia.

During the summer and autumn months, various competitions will also be held in the GDR, in the DPRK, and in Mongolia. Incidentally, they will be open to representatives of other countries too, to all who want to come, Kolesov stressed in conclusion.

INDIAN MP FEARS POSSIBLE L.A. OLYMPIC INCIDENTS

LD061617 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi, June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

The dangerous activity of all sorts of extremist groupings has been concentrated in Los Angeles, says a memorandum turned over to India's Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Sports Buta Singh by a group of Indian parliamentarians and prominent public figures. The memorandum says that anti-Indian elements from among the emigrants, as well as international terrorists waging subversive activity against Arab, Latin American, and other countries and having their so-called "governments in exile" in the United States have gathered in Los Angeles. Among them are secessionists pressing for the creation of "Khalistan" and for tearing off from India the Jammu and Kashmir State. With vigorous support of the U.S. authorities they opened their headquarters in the USA.

A dangerous provocation staged recently in Los Angeles when India's President Zail Singh stopped over there on the way home has become a sign of their dangerous designs against India. Meanwhile, the Western mass media is constantly stirring up anti-Indian hysteria. The U.S. Administration backs and encourages international terrorists conducting subversive activity against India. In these conditions, any serious incidents are possible during the performance of Indian sportsmen at the Olympics, the document says.

The Olympic Games in Los Angeles take place at a time when international tension is heightened and conflicts are aggravating, when world peace is jeopardized, says the resolution accompanying the memorandum. We are also witnesses of how the imperialist forces are giving every encouragement to terrorists, extremists, and other reactionary elements. Certain circles in the USA back such terroristic groupings in every way.

As a nonaligned state, India firmly declares in favour of sports promoting unity among all peoples, the establishment of durable peace and happiness on earth, the resolution says.

NATO LEADERS IN NORMANDY FALSIFY WW II HISTORY

Soviet Contribution Ignored

LD070238 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2015 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] A ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the allied forces landing operation has been performed today on France's Normandy coast.

The leaders of the NATO countries, and particularly President Reagan, who have arrived especially for the celebrations have been doing everything possible to use them for their own propaganda goals. It is indicative that all the numerous features which have been published in the last few days in the Western press and devoted to this date are quite devoid of the term "second front," which in earlier years was always used when it was a question of the landing of Anglo-American troops on French soil. It is understandable why this has been done. If one speaks of a second front, one then has to speak of the first front and the main front of the struggle against fascist Germany -- the front on which for 3 long years the Soviet Army was single-handedly crushing the Hitlerite war machine -- and this is precisely what the NATO leaders do not want to do.

It is indicative that Reagan, who issued a special presidential proclamation in connection with this visit, did not say a single word about the Soviet Union's struggle against Hitlerite Germany. This is difficult to believe, but it is so.

The falsifiers of history are now attempting to present matters as though it was precisely on 6 June 1944 that the routing of Hitlerite Germany began. They are keeping silent about the fact that, as the French L'HUMANITE says, until that day the Soviet Union had been fighting single-handedly against the aggressor on the only front in Europe, where two-thirds of the Hitlerite combat machine, being fed by the resources of almost the whole of Europe, were concentrated. It was only when the spring offensive by Soviet forces in 1944 showed quite obviously, L'HUMANITE says, the inevitability of the routing of Germany by the Soviet forces that the order was issued in London and Washington for a landing in Europe. Even such a right-winger as Maurice Schumann, the former French foreign minister, admitted that whatever attitude we may have towards the Soviet Union now, we should never forget that the landing would not have been undertaken if it had not been for the victory of the Soviet Army.

The present NATO leaders do not have the courage to constrain themselves to speak even a single word of truth and objectivity.

Second Front Recalled

LD031758 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

A propaganda campaign has lately been gathering momentum in the West in time for the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the second front, the allied landing in Normandy on June 6, 1944. The opening of the second front indeed was of major importance for a total defeat of Nazi Germany. It accelerated the general victory and the liberation of European peoples from fascist oppression. The Soviet Union highly valued and values the efforts of all those who fought fascism and militarism during the Second World War.

However, one cannot overlook efforts made by certain quarters in the West to revise and re-assess the major events of the Second World War. The first among them is the desire to ascribe to the second front the decisive role in defeating fascist Germany and, correspondingly, to belittle the role of the Soviet Union, to blur out of the memory of the people the fact that the Soviet-German front was the main and decisive front through World War II.

A series of articles which have appeared in the American newspapers of late maintain that D-Day was the turning point in the effort to destroy the Nazi military machine. A similar thesis is expressed in the book by M. Hastings (Britain) *Overlord: "D-Day and the Battle for Normandy, 1944."*

It should be recalled that precisely the decisive victories of the Soviet Armed Forces at last compelled British and U.S. allies to give serious thought to the second front, the opening of which they delayed for several years, motivated by the striving to see the Soviet Union weakened, drained of blood as much as possible, to preserve their own armed forces in order to use them in the European theater of operations only at the concluding phase.

The second front was opened only after it became clear for the leading circles of the U.S.A. and Great Britain that the Soviet Union was on its own capable of routing Hitlerite Germany and liberating the peoples of Europe. Germany, testifies West German Historian K. Ricker, lost the Second World War militarily even prior to the Western invasion. When Western allies launched a decisive offensive on "Fortress Europe" in the summer of 1944, he writes, the outcome of the Second World War was predetermined by the defeat of Germany in Russia.

Let us recall several facts and figures. At the beginning of June 1944, 239 enemy divisions (of them 181 German divisions) operated against the Soviet Union. At the same time, 58 Nazi German divisions remained in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Many of those units were seriously weakened -- more than one half of them had almost no automobile transport and about 20 of them were in the process of formation of replenishment. One more fact: the Soviet-German front accounted for more than 73 per cent of all manpower losses in the army of Nazi Germany and three quarters of its losses in tanks, artillery and combat planes.

True facts help one to see the events in their true light, their real correlations and proportions. The efforts made in the U.S.A. and other NATO countries to belittle and belittle the part of the Soviet Union in the war, to ascribe to the second front the decisive role in accomplishing the defeat of fascist Germany, to give credit to the U.S. Armed Forces for the liberation of Europe are clearly dictated by the striving to justify and consolidate today's U.S. military presence in Europe, to distract public attention in Western countries from the real reasons why the international situation has deteriorated -- connected with the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in several countries of the continent.

The results of the Second World War are a stern warning to those who nowadays heavily rely on force, gamble on attaining military superiority, who nurture futile hopes for world domination.

ILO CONFERENCE OPENS 70TH SESSION IN GENEVA

LD061113 Moscow TASS in English 1043 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The 70th session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has opened in the Palace of Nations here today. Attending the conference are delegates from 150 ILO member-countries.

The session is to examine a report by Francis Blanchard, director-general of the international labour office, on the ILO's activities in 1983, will discuss important international issues, the initiatives of the socialist countries on the quota standardisation activities of ILO, the policy in the field of employment. A discussion is to be held on resolutions on disarmament, the rights of the trade unions, and a new international economic order.

As is pointed out here, the discussion of the employment problem has been necessitated by concern on the part of the organisation over the incessant growth of unemployment in the capitalist and some developing countries and the inability of their governments to outline effective measures to combat that social evil. A discussion will also be held on the course of the implementation of the ILO declaration on the apartheid policies in the Republic of South Africa, which was renewed in 1981. The attention of the delegates has also been attracted to the question of control over the implementation by the ILO member-states of that organisation's conventions and recommendations. Examination will be also continued of the question of perfecting the structure and methods of ILO activities so as to bring them closer to the present-day requirements. This is advocated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Twenty draft resolutions have been tabled for examination. Among them is a resolution tabled by delegates of the socialist and a number of other countries on a cut in military spendings and the use of the funds thus released for social development.

The session of the ILO general conference will last till June 27.

PETKO: MONDALE PROBABLE REAGAN ELECTION RIVAL

LD062117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent in New York, Yevgeniy Petko, reports:

The process of primary elections -- exhausting for the electorate and the presidential candidates alike -- has ended for the two major U.S. bourgeois parties controlling political power in the country. As a result of the latest round of voting, Walter Mondale, the well-known Democratic Party politician, secured his position as Ronald Reagan's probable rival.

The process that has now been completed illustrated convincingly once again that there are no miracles in American politics: to win, you require money, the support of the party bosses and business circles, and one's own costly political machine with branches in all states. Only three Democratic Party contenders made it to the end of the primaries out of eight starters.

In the last weeks the campaign assumed a tone of reciprocal attacks and insults, eliciting irritation in the voters and disaffection with their candidates. In the future, this could have a negative overall effect on the Democratic Party fortunes in the national elections. The disaffection was particularly in evidence on the last day in the major states of California and New Jersey, where the turnout was unexpectedly low.

In any event, Walter Mondale, with 99-percent certainty, is the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, and he will now go on to challenge Ronald Reagan, the incumbent President, at the 6 November national elections.

MONDALE HITS REAGAN'S BELLICOSE ANTICOMMUNISM

PMO61226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Contenders' Debates"]

[Text] San Francisco, 4 Jun -- Former U.S. Vice President W. Mondale, Senator G. Hart of Colorado, and the prominent Negro politician, J. Jackson, who are Democratic Party U.S. presidential candidates, have sharply condemned the Reagan administration's aggressive foreign and antipopular domestic policy during televised debates.

It is as a result of the policy pursued by Reagan that Soviet-American relations have considerably deteriorated, W. Mondale pointed out. He favored the renewal of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union with the aim of preventing nuclear war and developing arms control measures. In this connection, the former vice president supported the idea of the two countries freezing their nuclear arsenals.

Mondale's statements were all the more remarkable in that the J. Carter administration, of which he was a member, bears considerable responsibility for the deterioration in relations between the USSR and the United States.

They show that American politicians who are not distinguished by any special liking for the Soviet Union are becoming increasingly aware of the danger posed by the White House's bellicose anticommunism and militarism.

HART SAYS REAGAN THREATENING MANKIND'S EXISTENCE

PM051349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Senator's Opinion"]

[Text] San Francisco, 1 Jun -- "President Reagan's bellicosity is threatening the very existence of mankind...", Senator G. Hart, one of the Democratic Party presidential hopefuls, has declared.

In an interview for THE LOS ANGELES TIMES he noted that the present White House incumbent has a poor understanding of the very complex problems of our times and that he ignores the realities prevailing in the world today at a time when the future of the United States, and possibly of all mankind, is at stake. This man is bringing us closer to nuclear war, G. Hart stressed.

VASILYEV COMMENTS ON U.S. STAR WARS PROGRAM

LD070150 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Military observer Aleksey Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] The term star wars given to the program of antimissile and antisatellite space systems in the United States in fact does not reflect the essence of the matter. Being developed on President Reagan's orders, these new weapons are part of his first nuclear strike strategy, a strategy that threatens civilization on earth rather than some distant world. For instance, a system of new antisatellite killers being developed in the United States is designed to destroy satellites in any orbit. An F-15 fighter plane has been used to test this system which is to become operational in 1987. Two squadrons of fighter planes have already been selected at bases on America's Atlantic and Pacific coasts to be equipped with antisatellites. The weapons will pose a constant threat for early warning reconnaissance and communication satellites having enormous significance for preventing war due to an accident or an error.

Thus, with the appearance of these American weapons there would be a factor destabilizing the international situation and enhancing the threat of a war.

At the same time the system of so-called space defense being created in the United States in line with Directive 119, signed by President Reagan, includes weapons not only against missiles in space but also against land targets. In fact, it was contrived as a supplement to such weapons as the MX, Pershing II, and Trident II missiles for a pre-emptive nuclear strike against the USSR.

On the whole the creation of space weapons in the United States is another aspect of the policy to achieve military superiority. However, such a policy is built on illusions because the Soviet Union will not allow the military balance to be broken. As Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said in his reply to a message from American scientists, in the face of a threat from space the Soviet Union will have to adopt measures to guarantee its security reliably.

Now, what can be done to prevent an arms race in space? For this the permanent Soviet-American treaty on antimissile defense should be scrupulously observed. The treaty prohibits the creation of antimissile systems. Besides, agreement should be reached to ban the use of force in and from outer space against the earth. Such an agreement might include the total renunciation of antisatellite weapons and provide for the destruction of already existing systems of this kind.

The Soviet Union comes out for starting negotiations on this problem without delay. To facilitate the achievement of an agreement the USSR has unilaterally declared a moratorium on the placement of an antisatellite weapon in outer space as long as other countries act likewise.

PENTAGON CONDUCTING NUCLEAR RADIATION RESEARCH

LD061809 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Druzhinin]

[Text] Discussion of the U.S. military budget for the 1985 financial year is taking place in the United States. A total of \$299 billion has been approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee for military needs. This surpasses the Pentagon's present expenditure by 7.5 percent. Whenever the Pentagon's expenditure is being discussed, Washington whips up a military hysteria with particular force, calculating that it will be easier in such an atmosphere to drag through Congress a budget for escalation of the arms race. It is clearly with this aim that the Reagan administration is now fanning a propaganda campaign, frightening the Americans with some kind of Soviet military threat and, at the same time, instilling in them the thought that the United States can emerge the victor in a nuclear confrontation.

THE WASHINGTON POST reports that secret research is taking place in the Pentagon to study the effect of atomic radiation on the human organism and to create means that would allow American soldiers not only to survive a nuclear war, but also to continue combat operations to victory. The results of the barbaric bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, as well as of U.S. nuclear tests in Nevada and the Pacific Ocean are being reevaluated using the latest computers. A total of \$400 million are being allocated to such research in the next financial year.

The Pentagon generals, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, are contemplating the unthinkable. However, the paper is mistaken. What is unthinkable for any rational human being fits in entirely in the way of thinking of the Washington nuclear maniacs who are obsessed by the idea of a new war that threatens mankind with catastrophe.

KORNILOV SEES GROWTH OF SOCIAL INJUSTICE IN U.S.

LD061801 Moscow TASS in English 1653 GMT 6 Jun 84

["The USA: A Society of Violated Rights" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The life of Leonard Peltier, a courageous fighter for civil rights in the USA, is in jeopardy. As has become known, over six weeks ago he went on a hunger strike to protest the arbitrariness and lawlessness of U.S. authorities which have thrown him and thousands of other people seeking justice behind the bars for crimes they never committed.

The harassment of the well-known leader of American Indians' movement for their rights is only one of the many examples showing the real worth of the much extolled American "democracy". The present administration's stake on the "big stick" in foreign policy is having a fallout in the form of rampant militarism and the bolstering of the system of the state's lawlessness inside the United States.

Upon assumption of power, the "Reagan team" showed particular zeal in creating in the USA a "besieged fortress atmosphere which makes it easier to suppress those protesting the rape of democracy, social injustice, militarism, racism, and poverty.

The "keagan team" lifted even those minor restrictions on the activities of the "special services" -- the FBI and the CIA. Ruthless violence employed in dealing with those fighting racial discrimination and police brutalities against participants in the mass antiwar manifestations, the shackled activists of the "mutinous trade union" of the flight controllers, 34 million dossiers on "suspect" Americans, jingoism and the all-pervasive corruption -- this is the everyday reality of "democratic America".

All men have been created equal, says the U.S. Declaration of Independence, which Washington officials like to cite, commending the virtues of American "democracy" for adoption by all and sundry. But what sort of equality, may one ask, can there be between 400 multimillionaires whom the journal FORBES places within the caste of super-rich Americans and the almost ten million U.S. jobless? Just think of the gaping chasm between 400 multimillionaires luxuriating in their enormous wealth and 10 million unfortunate Americans with no right to work, a meal or a shelter. One can only recall these words of Anatole France -- full of bitter irony -- about the hypocrisy and bias of bourgeois legislation: "In its majestic evenhandedness, the law equally forbids the rich and the poor to sleep under a bridge, to go begging in the streets and to steal bread."

And a few more figures and facts. The U.S. press itself reports that in the USA there is a handful of missionary ministers -- and over 30 million Americans living "below the poverty line". A handful of senators each "worth" over a million -- and 34 million citizens who, according to the British THE OBSERVER newspaper, "daily go to sleep hungry". The "arms kings" reaping hefty profits from the Pentagon's orders (in the year 1983 alone the profits of nine major U.S. arms producing corporations reached almost five billion dollars) -- and 25 million Americans with no access to education. No, it is not a "war on poverty" that is being waged by the powers that be in Washington as is being hypocritically alleged by the sponsors of the pharisaical-publicity stunts like "the day of caring for the needy"! They are waging a war on the poor, in which the rich get richer and the poor poorer.

In brief, there are many loose ends dangling in the assertions of the advocates of the notorious American "democracy". We have created a society with violence as its principal pastime, Senator William Fulbright once said. One can hardly add anything to this.

PRC'S PREMIER ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES IN STOCKHOLM

LD061112 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Stockholm June 6 TASS -- the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Sweden Olof Palme.

He will hold talks with the head of the Swedish Government, will meet with the chairman of the Swedish Riksdag (parliament) Ingemund Bengtsson, as well as with representatives of business circles of Sweden.

PRC POLICIES ON MINORITIES, SRV ISLANDS CITED

PM061541 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS dispatches under the general heading "At a Session of the National People's Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 May -- An ongoing session of the National People's Congress has discussed a draft "PRC Law on the Autonomy of the National Regions." As follows from materials published, 120 million people, of which 50 million are representatives of national minorities, currently live in 116 national autonomous units, which comprise over 60 percent of PRC territory. This situation has come about as a result of the resettlement of people of Chinese (Han) nationality in these regions. The speeches at the session pointed out that the "economy and culture of the national regions are at a lower level, and that there is effectively a manifestation of inequality among the nationalities."

According to the Chinese press, in discussing Zhao Ziyang's report on the government's work at the session, the deputies focused on two aspects -- the carrying out of "economic and structural reforms" and the development of an "open door" policy. In particular, it is planned to grant tax concessions to foreign entrepreneurs and to permit enterprises to be built completely owned by foreign capital.

Hanoi, 30 May -- A plan for organizing the organs of power in Hainan administrative region, which includes the islands of Hoangsa and Truongsa belonging to Vietnam, has been submitted at a National People's Congress session in Beijing, an editorial article in the newspaper NHAN DAN notes. Such actions are openly hostile to the Vietnamese people, are contrary to international norms, and completely expose the expansionist and hegemonist essence of Beijing's policy.

The islands of Hoangsa and Truongsa, NHAN DAN stresses, are sacred territory of Vietnam, and this cannot be distorted by misrepresentation on Beijing's part. China continues to occupy Hoangsa illegally. In putting forward the plan for organizing the organs of power in Hainan administrative region, the Chinese leadership is striving to effect the occupation of the Truongsa archipelago as well. All this once again confirms that Beijing's strategy and tactics vis-a-vis the Vietnamese people are increasingly hostile and that Beijing has not abandoned its expansionist plans in the Eastern Sea, Indochina, and Southeast Asia, NHAN DAN writes.

NAKASONE OBJECTIVES AT 7-NATION SUMMIT NOTED

LD061505 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo June 6 TASS -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has left for London by air today to attend the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist countries, which is scheduled to open in the British capital tomorrow. A new round of a "clash of giants" of the world economy is to be held, in whose course each of them will try to uphold its own selfish interests.

Thus, in particular, Nakasone intends to appear in London this time in an unusual role of an...advocate of a liberalization of trade. He also intends to urge the leaders of the Western countries to commit themselves to opening a new round of multilateral trade talks upon the closing of the so-called Tokyo Round, which has been almost completed. Nakasone's initiatives may ensure for him propaganda advantages at a time, when an enormous favourable balance has formed in Japan's trade both with the United States and the European countries.

The Japanese premier's stand, the American newspaper WASHINGTON POST reports, meets with approval from the Reagan administration, but the European countries treat it skeptically and place on Japan the main responsibility for the remaining trade barriers. In their opinion, Japan is out to put up a smokescreen around the favourable balance of its trade with Western Europe and Japan. They in Washington bank, not without good reason, on Tokyo's all-round support in the pursuance of U.S. imperial policy towards its Western allies.

Japan also has a stake in holding a new round of multilateral trade talks in order to achieve a lifting of protectionist barriers against its industrial exports. In recent years such barriers have been put up in the USA and Europe against the sale of Japanese cars, steel, videotape recorders and other equipment.

At the same time, the leaders of Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada and Japan, THE WASHINGTON POST reports will stress at the meeting their apprehensions over the high level of bank rates in the USA, the inflated dollar rate and the big American budget deficit. The very character of the abovementioned problems is sure to be the cause of heated discussions at the summit meeting.

POPOV COMMENTS ON JAPAN-U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE

LD061824 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

The Command Of Japan's Naval Self-Defence Forces announced that the "Command Post Exercises" (CPX) of the navies of Japan and the USA open in the port of Yokosuka on May 11. "The battle for Japan", as well as joint operations on Pacific (?communications) in a 1,000-mile zone around Japan are to be tried out on maps.

The CPX of the navies of the two countries held for the first time coincide with major multinational exercises "Rimpac-84" under way now. These exercises are held once every two years under the United States auspices in the Pacific. One of the main roles in that militaristic show is assigned to the Japanese naval forces which have been training persistently of late for the implementation of the function to "protect" the 1,000-mile zone around Japan, the function assigned to them by the Pentagon.

The number of Japanese ships and planes used in "Rimpac-84" exercises is [figure indistinct] percent greater than the number used two years ago.

It is apparent that the Pentagon intends to involve the Japanese navy in the vigorous participation in solving the United States' strategic tasks in the Far East and the Pacific basin. Washington demands that Japan should have by the end of the eighties allegedly for purposes of "defending sea lanes" 70 warships, 25 attack submarines, about 200 war planes in the composition of its navy. Certain tactical and operational skills and experience are required for controlling the operations of this armada and for coordination of its operations with U.S. Seventh Fleet. So Japanese naval officers receive this training at Yokosuka, just as during the "Rimpac-84" and other joint exercises with the United States and its allies.

The place that Japan is being assigned by the United States in its hegemonistic plans in the Far East and Pacific suits certain circles in Tokyo. While talking about peacefulness they are building up without much ado Japan's armed forces, thus trying to bear up their militaristic and revanchist aspirations.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV MEETS JAPANESE TU DELEGATION

PM061345 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Jun 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at AUCCTU"]

[Text] A delegation from the Japanese Federation of Independent Unions (Churitsu Roren) headed by (T. Tateyama), the trade union center's chairman, which is in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU, chairman S.A. Shalayev in the Labor Center 2 June.

During a talk, which took place in a spirit of mutual understanding and complete frankness, the sides set forth their views on topical questions of the international situation, the further development of ties between the Soviet and Japanese trade unions, and the role of the two countries' trade unions in strengthening peace and developing relations between the two countries. Deep anxiety was expressed in connection with the aggravation of international tension, while the necessity to struggle for the elimination of the danger of a new war and the nuclear missile arms race was emphasized. It was noted that the traditional cooperation between Soviet and Japanese trade unions is an important factor promoting the creation of a climate of trust between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

U.S. USED KAL AIRLINER TO CONCEAL SPY PLANE

SK040236 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary from "The World Today" program]

[Text] In order to collect intelligence on military targets in the eastern Soviet Union, U.S. intelligence agencies organized a provocative plot in September 1983 using a South Korean civil airliner. We should recall that a South Korean airliner flew from the Kamchatka Peninsula to Sakhalin for about 2 hours without responding in any way to the inquiries and preventive measures of the Soviet side after infiltrating several hundred kilometers into Soviet airspace.

The espionage flight of the airliner ended in the air above Sakhalin. Recently, more evidence has been revealed. Based on such evidence, experts of many nations, including the United States, concluded that this provocative anti-USSR act was premeditated.

Now let us listen to a new report. A famous U.S. reporter, Jack Anderson, who maintains that he has a (?relationship) with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence organizations in Washington, was interviewed by the Japanese magazine KODANSHA, which ultimately appeared in the June issue of PENTHOUSE published in Japan. Replying to a question on the South Korean civil airline incident, Jack Anderson said: I have a secret Defense Department document revealing that two LS-135 espionage planes were flying above Kamchatka. One of the planes returned to its base in Alaska after carrying out routine espionage activities against areas in Kamchatka. Its objective was to divert people's attention. The remaining plane carried out an espionage mission while secretly flying right under the South Korean civil airliner.

A Pentagon document in my possession clearly shows that the United States used the South Korean airplane to conceal its espionage flight. The South Korean airplane was a shield behind which the spy plane hid. Thus, we can say that the South Korean civil airliner also participated in the espionage mission. Asked whether the pilot of the South Korean airliner knew of the activities of the U.S. spy plane, Jack Anderson said:

I think he knew because he just could not infiltrate so deeply into the Soviet territory. According to the secret Pentagon document, the airline pilot did not say a single word about the plane's computer being out of order. In other words, the pilot was well aware of the direction he was flying in. When reporters asked if such material would (?contribute) to the Soviet Union's claim that the South Korean airliner was on an espionage mission, Jack Anderson said: I admit this partially.

Thus, we have new evidence that the U.S. intelligence agencies used the South Korean aircraft to collect intelligence, and when the operation failed, waged a large-scale anti-Soviet campaign of provocation and slander. For this purpose, Washington arrogantly led the passengers and crew of the civil airliner to their death.

BAKHTAR CITED ON PRC INTERFERENCE IN DRA

PM061329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "BAKHTAR Commentary"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Jun -- China's interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs is continuing, the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR stresses in a commentary.

Questions of expanding the scale of assistance to the so-called "Afghan fighters" in both the military and in the propaganda fields were examined during the recent Reagan visit to the PRC and during PRC President Li Xiannian's visit to Islamabad. Thus, BAKHTAR points out, the establishment of a Washington-Beijing axis hostile to the Afghan people has acquired a completely realistic outline.

The spring of 1984 was marked by an increase in arms and ammunition deliveries to Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations. As a result of the crushing of mercenary gangs in various parts of the country, the Afghan Armed Forces have captured considerable quantities of chinese-made weapons, including automatic weapons, machine guns, grenade launchers, mortars, and rockets.

While stepping up its military and material assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution, Beijing is paying considerable attention to the ideological conditioning of the bandit formations. For example, XINHUA General Director Mu Qing visited an Afghan "refugee" camp close to Peshawar last April, where he appealed to the counterrevolutionaries to "continue the struggle," and assured them of support, resorting to slanderous anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet attacks. A speech delivered by the PRC ambassador to Pakistan in Karachi last May was couched in similar provocative tones. There are reports of China's participation in the expansion of the Afghan counterrevolution's propaganda base by way of supplying the appropriate equipment and training technical staff from among the Afghan counterrevolutionary emigres. By maintaining permanent contacts with leaders of the basic counterrevolutionary organizations, Beijing aims to extend its ideological influence over them and knock together a so-called "national united front of Afghanistan" on the basis of pro-Beijing groups.

Thus, BAKHTAR stresses in conclusion, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the Chinese hegemonists are essentially linking their activities with those of international imperialism and reaction headed by the United States in the struggle against democratic and revolutionary Afghanistan.

INDIAN SEPARATIST LEADER KILLED IN PUNJAB

LD071025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] It is reported from New Delhi that the Indian Armed Forces have completed an operation against subversive separatist groups in the northwestern State of Punjab. During fierce exchanges of fire, the head of the separatists, Bhindranwale, known for his links with the American and Pakistani special services, was killed. In the course of the operation, over 700 people were arrested and large quantities of Western-manufactured weapons seized.

VISITING SRV CP DELEGATION CONTINUES TALKS

OW060955 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] As we reported earlier, at the invitation of the Moscow City Party Committee of the CPSU, a delegation of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] led by Tran Tan, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, has arrived in Moscow.

On 4 June, the delegation was received by Comrade Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, at the committee's office. The Vietnamese comrades were briefed on the main directions of the Moscow City Party Committee's activities aimed at implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the February and April 1984 Plenary sessions of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation members were told about the implementation of Moscow's socioeconomic plans, party leadership experience, and organization of ideological and educational activities among the working people.

Comrade Tran Tan talked about the activities of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee aimed at implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the CPV concerning the party's immediate tasks with regard to Hanoi's working people.

The two sides exchanged views on continuing to consolidate relations of friendship and cooperation between the Moscow and Hanoi party organizations.

On the same day, party cadres of the Brezhnev District Party Committee gave the Vietnamese delegation a warm welcome. Comrade (Tikhomolov), first secretary of the Brezhnev District Party Committee, talked about the prospects for development of his district and about the efforts of Communists and all the people of his district to overfulfill their planned targets and socialist emulation pledges.

The Vietnamese guests then toured the Brezhnev District.

SRV DELEGATION TOURS AZERBAIJAN; TALKS HELD

GF061430 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has paid a 2-day visit to Baku. The delegation, which was composed of Ho Chi Dong, deputy director of the Ho Chi Minh Institute and Museum, and Trang Ho Kim, a department chief of the museum, arrived in the Soviet Union in accordance with an interparty agreement providing for exchanges of delegations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Central Lenin Museum.

The visiting guests held talks at the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; called on Zakir Bagirov, minister of culture; and visited the Party History Institute of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. They also traveled to Sumgait and conferred with Shanlik Aliyev, first secretary of the Sumgait Party Committee.

The guests also acquainted themselves with points of interest in Baku and toured the Baku branch of the Central Lenin Museum and the exhibition at the museum set up in memory of Narimanov.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S ACTIVITIES

Comparison of Visit Report

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 6 June carries on pages 1 and 5 the 2,000 word "Communique on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Visit to the Soviet Union." It has been compared with the Moscow IZVESTIYA Russian version published in the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, under the subheading "IZVESTIYA Report on Visit" revealing the following variations:

On page F 1, paragraph five, first line, SCINTEIA reads :...held in an atmosphere of warm friendship and frankness [sinceritate], K.U. Chernenko...(rewording);

In paragraph seven, second and third lines, SCINTEIA reads:... to strengthen the relations of alliance, friendship, and comprehensive...(rewording);

On page F 2, first paragraph, lines three through the end of the paragraph, SCINTEIA reads:... policy line, and as an important factor of preserving and consolidating peace in Europe, particularly in the present complex international situation...(rewording);

In the second paragraph, lines four five, SCINTEIA reads:... Republic of Romania, of an all-around development of production specialization and sharing through various means, and of increasing bilateral trade. In this spirit...(rewording);

In paragraph four, lines three through six, SCINTEIA reads:... the guidance of the "comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries," both sides attribute...(rewording and adding quotes);

In paragraph five, first line, SCINTEIA reads:... in the talks expressed their concern about the continuous exacerbation of the...(rewording);

In the same paragraph, line five, SCINTEIA reads:... race. This has caused the Soviet Union...(SCINTEIA has "caused" instead of "obliged");

On page F 3, paragraph four, first line, SCINTEIA reads:...and against the imperialist policy of aggression and...(rewording);

In paragraph six, lines five through seven, SCINTEIA reads:... international situation healthier. As far as they are concerned, they are ready...(rewording);

In paragraph seven, lines four and five, SCINTEIA reads:... of peoples to assert the policy of...(SCINTEIA has "assert" instead of "confirm");

In the last paragraph, last line SCINTEIA reads:... was accepted with pleasure...(rewording.)

Comparison of Ceausescu Speech

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 5 June carries on pages 1 and 3 the 1,500 word toast delivered by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 4 June dinner given in Moscow by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It has been compared to the Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Russian version published in the 6 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 4, under the subheading "Ceausescu Dinner Speech," and has been found to be identical with the exception of the following additional paragraphs and variations:

On page F 5, paragraph one, last line, SCINTEIA reads:...throughout the world.

We are also expanding our cooperation with the developing and nonaligned countries, with developed capitalist countries, and with all states in the world, regardless of social system; we are actively participating in the international division of labor. We resolutely base all our relations with other states on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual advantage.

International life has recently become affected by an unprecedented tension as a result of the imperialist policy of force and diktat and of interference in the internal affairs of other states. The arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, has particularly intensified. One can say that never since the end of World War II has the international situation been so serious as it is at present. That is why we believe that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race, to proceed to disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- and to ensure peace in the world.

We are particularly...(SCINTEIA version adds two paragraphs);

On page F 5, paragraph two, in the first through fourth lines, SCINTEIA reads: ... As a result of the beginning of the deployment of intermediate-range missiles by the United States in a number of West European countries and the subsequent announcement of retaliatory nuclear measures by the Soviet Union...(supplying SCINTEIA version which has "beginning of deployment" and adds "nuclear");

On page F 6, paragraph one, last line, SCINTEIA reads: ... security and peace.

Dear Comrade Chernenko,

Expressing once more ... (SCINTEIA version has "Dear" instead of "Esteemed").

Greetings Chernenko From Plane

LD062209 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1622 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 June (TASS) -- Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a telegram from aboard the aircraft taking him to Warsaw to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The telegram says:

"Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, I wish to convey to you and to all the party and state leadership and to the free and friendly people of the Soviet Union, warm comradely greetings and best wishes for health and happiness, new successes in the socialist and economic development of the country, and in the construction of socialism and communism."

"Making use of this occasion, I again express my compliments [lyubeznost] on the spirit of understanding attained on the occasion of our recent business visit to Moscow. Good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties will develop even more for the well-being of both peoples, as well as the overall cause of socialism, cooperation, friendship and peace on earth."

Visit to Poland

LD070801 Moscow TASS in English 0636 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw 6 June PAP -- At the invitation from the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party CC, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, and top state authorities of the Polish People's Republic, a party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, headed by general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived here today on an official visit of friendship.

The visit is another momentous event in the development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries. It will serve tightening friendly cooperation between Poland and Romania in numerous fields of political and economic life, strengthening the community of the socialist states.

The Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a dinner in honour of the Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu.

The worldwide class struggle has recently become seriously aggravated. American imperialism is seeking to change the alignment of forces, to gain the military strategic supremacy. It is imposing on Europe and the world a quantitatively and qualitatively new arms race reaching out towards the outer space.

Tensions in the political military sphere are being transposed by imperialism to all the remaining spheres of international relations.

In the face of mounting threats, the alliance and internationalist solidarity of the brotherly states with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, their effective cooperation in the international arena, is taking on special significance.

Over nearly 30 years our political defensive alliance, the Warsaw Treaty, has fully passed the trial of history. Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Romania is of an opinion that everything should be done to resume the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in order to reach agreements which would lead to the complete elimination of medium-range missiles and next the remaining nuclear weapons from Europe and the whole world.

We support and work towards turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation without foreign military bases. We tie great significance to the course of the Stockholm Conference which can play an important role in the overcoming of the existing situation in Europe, in the resumption and development of the policy of detente, confidence, disarmament, security and peace.

JAPANESE PAPER DISTORTS REPORT ON CEAUSESCU VISIT

LD061513 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1236 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 6th June (TASS) -- TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

The Japanese newspaper NIHON KENZAI has published a report in connection with the issuing of a document in Moscow entitled "On N. Ceausescu's Visit to the Soviet Union." The report clearly distorts the USSR's position on the question of renewing talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. Quoting the document, the newspaper claims that it "stresses that the cessation of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles could create a basis for renewing talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe." Up until now, the newspaper writes, the USSR had been saying that it would not agree to the renewal of these talks until the U.S. missiles already deployed are withdrawn.

But now, it claims, the USSR has expressed its readiness to make concessions (?) [TASS punctuation in parenthesis] "having stated that it is prepared to renew talks with the United States, 'even if deployment of the missiles were simply frozen at the present level'."

Let us see, however, what the document is saying about that. It says: "The Soviet Union and Romania insist on stopping the deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and are stating that if the measures leading to withdrawal of missiles already deployed are taken, then steps will simultaneously be carried out to abolish the response measures. This will create a basis for renewing talks in order to achieve the corresponding agreements on freeing Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical."

As we see, NIHON KENZAI has performed surgery, having cut from the text the important "details" and added something that was not there before. Halting the deployment of U.S. missiles cannot in itself create a basis for renewing the talks. Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the dinner in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu in the Kremlin on 4 June says that absolutely clearly:

Talks under conditions of deployment of U.S. missiles, he said, would only perpetuate the illusion of security among people and would untie the hands of supporters of the arms race.

The USSR also continues to occupy a perfectly clear position on the matter of creating conditions for constructive talks on the given question. What is needed for this? stated the Soviet leader at that time. What is needed is the elimination of the direct threat to peace that arose with the appearance of U.S. missiles on European soil.

As we can see, both to date and now, the position of the Soviet Union has been and remains consistent and unwavering. The real path toward talks on nuclear weapons on the basis of observance of the principle of equality and equal security lies through the restoration of the position that existed prior to the start of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. No one, including NIHON KENZAI, should have any illusions as to the position of the USSR on this matter.

One gets the impression that, whether it wishes to or not, the influential Japanese paper is playing up to those circles in Washington that, having embarked on the siting of missiles in Europe, having broken up the talks in Geneva, and having disorganized the whole process of talks on nuclear weapons -- as a result of which the nuclear threat has grown even greater -- are now trying to assert that supposedly nothing awful has happened and that it is possible to sit down at the negotiating table, ignoring the missiles sited by the United States in Western Europe targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries. A vain hope!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG'S TRAVELS

Holds Talks With Husak

LD061411 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Prague June 6 TASS -- Peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-states show a real way towards improving the international situation, preventing nuclear war, consolidating universal peace and the security of peoples in the world. This has been stated by Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and Kim Il-song, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the course of the talks held here.

The sides pointed out the significance of the cohesion of socialist countries, of the unity of actions of communist and workers' parties, on the one hand, and the democratic, progressive and peace-loving forces of the world, on the other.

Czechoslovakia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea denounced the aggressive militaristic policy of the U.S. and its NATO allies which strive to achieve military-strategic superiority with the aim to impose their will upon other peoples.

The Czechoslovak side pointed out that the U.S. military presence in the southern part of the Korean peninsula which is accompanied by the dangerous arms buildup and the expansion of military cooperation between the U.S., the Seoul regime, and Japan, was a serious obstacle on the way to a peaceful unification of Korea. Czechoslovakia will further consistently support the demand on the early withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

The Korean side expressed high appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the government and people of that country, to the Korean people in their struggle against the imperialist aggression and in the post-war restoration of the country's economy, as well as of their efforts to achieve the unification of their homeland.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea voiced its full support for the peaceful proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the measure taken with a view to strengthening their defenses after the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in some West European countries.

Arrives in Hungary

LD070943 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Budapest June 7 TASS -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, arrived here today on an official visit of friendship at the head of a party and state delegation. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the eastern railway station of Budapest the delegation were welcomed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.

SFRY LEADER THANKS USSR FOR CONGRATULATIONS

PM041242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I cordially thank you for your congratulations and best wishes on my election as president of the SFRY Presidency.

I take this opportunity to stress the significance which we attach to further developing friendly relations and all-around Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on the basis of the jointly approved principles, which meet the long-term mutual interests of our peoples and are a contribution to the cause of peace, equitable international cooperation, socialism, and progress in the world.

Veselin Djuranovic

SFRY President

ANTHOLOGY ON U.S. POLICY ON POLAND REVIEWED

PM11346 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 May 84 First Edition p 5

[A. Ivanov review: "Rebuff for the Provocateurs. 'White Book' on the Anti-Polish Policy of the United States"]

[Text] A leading position among the many outstanding international events in the recent past is occupied by the working visit paid to our country by Comrade W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and his meetings and talks with Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The results of the Soviet-Polish talks in the Kremlin attest to the vast attention given by the two countries' leaders to questions of further strengthening Soviet-Polish relations in all spheres of sociopolitical and economic life and to the assistance given by the CPSU and the Soviet Union to the Communists and working people in People's Poland in the process of overcoming the numerous problems that arose in connection with the crisis that developed in Poland in 1980-1981.

There is no doubt that a significant proportion of these problems would already have receded into the past had it not been for the unprecedented U.S. interference in Poland's internal affairs, which is still continuing with the goal of destabilizing the country's public life. The anthology of materials titled "U.S. Policy Toward Poland in the Light of Facts and Documents (1980-1983)" [Politika Soyedinennykh Shtatov Ameriki po Otnosheniyu k Polshe v Svete Faktov i Dokumentov (1980-1983), recently published in Poland, is an important political document containing tangible evidence of this policy. Some of the Polish Foreign Ministry documents in it are being published for the first time.

The contents of the "White Book" provide convincing evidence that one of the main features of U.S. policy toward Poland or -- to put it more accurately -- aimed against Poland, was the desire to internationalize the "Polish crises problems."

The anthology reveals the forms and methods of pressure exerted by the United States on its NATO allies to force them to follow its anti-Polish line.

The book published in Warsaw graphically proves yet another fact: The so-called "Polish issue," which the Reagan administration has been furiously inflating over the last few years, is just one element of its global anticommunist strategy aimed at the entire socialist community.

One of the sections in the "White Book" cites evidence of the direct support given by the West, and primarily by the United States, to the activity of antisocialist groups ("Solidarity," KOS-KOR, and others) during the period of the development of the crisis in Poland.

The publication of the "White Book" is highly important at present, when the Reagan administration is trying, for electioneering purposes, to gloss over its policy of militant anticommunism and trampling the people's right.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH ON POLISH TRADE UNIONS CITED

PM011011 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 May 84 p 3

[TASS report: "Speech by W. Jaruzelski"]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May -- Speaking at a meeting of PZPR and Polish Government leaders with trade union representatives, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, emphasized that the reborn Polish trade union movement is the heir of the best and finest trade union traditions, which are an integral part of socialist Poland's entire 40-year history.

In practice, this trade union movement is implementing the Leninist class principles increasingly better and effectively, and is becoming increasingly stronger.

W. Jaruzelski gave a positive appraisal of the trade unions' participation and role in the country's sociopolitical life and in resolving the urgent tasks facing Poland's economy. In the recent past, he noted, the trade unions have consolidated their positions and gained valuable experience. Through our joint efforts, we have scored much progress in all spheres of the country's life. There are, of course, still some appreciable difficulties, behind which lie both objective and subjective causes.

The predictions and screechings of Polish and emigre "carrion crows" have not materialized. We have not been thrown off our feet, we have not been brought to our knees, and they have not managed to bring us to a fratricidal conflict. They have been unable to destroy our economy, hinder our emergence from the crisis, or weaken the defense capability of the socialist state.

RYABOV IN WARSAW FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS

LD041122 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] The chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Yakov Ryabov, has arrived in Warsaw.

He is to negotiate the expansion of technical cooperation with Poland in the iron and steel industry, nuclear power engineering, engineering, and several other industries, and the joint construction of projects in third countries. With Soviet assistance, Poland has built and expanded some 200 plants, power stations, and other facilities that produce over half the country's steel and one fifth of its electricity.

SOVIET-POLISH SOCIAL SCIENCE COMMISSION CREATED

PM041257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May -- A scientific conference on the subject "Theoretical Problems of the Building of Socialism" has been held here. It was attended by scientists from the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. The conference was addressed by H. Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The Soviet-Polish Commission for Cooperation in Social Sciences has also held its constituent meeting. The meetings discussed the fundamental trends in joint research by Soviet and Polish social scientists in the next few years.

PZPR COMMISSION HITS FRG REVANCHIST TRENDS

PM060753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Rebuff to Revanchists"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jun -- The intensification of revanchist trends in FRG policy, including with regard to Poland, attest to the FRG's desire to cast doubts on the foundation of the process of normalization of relations with Poland -- a foundation represented by the 7 December 1970 treaty. This was emphasized at a session of the PZPR Central Committee International Commission held here.

The speakers pointed out that attempts to dispute the territorial-political structure in Europe, to make territorial claims on Poland and the other socialist countries, and to artificially exaggerate the notorious problem of the German national minority in Poland can only complicate the development of relations between Poland and the FRG and worsen the political climate in Europe. Such actions are aggravated by the tremendous responsibility the FRG Government has assumed in making its country's territory available for the stationing of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

The session noted that the territorial and political structure that took shape in Europe since the war and which was enshrined in the Yalta and Potsdam conference decisions and confirmed in the treaties concluded in the seventies by Poland, the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR with the FRG and in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference are a guarantee of peace on the continent. Any attempts to disrupt peace are a threat to international security.

As for Poland, it is ready to respond to any constructive steps from the FRG that could lead to overcoming the stagnant relations and returning to the path of mutually advantageous cooperation.

PRAVDA REPORTS SENTENCING OF SPIES IN POLAND

PM041555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Spies Sentenced"]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 May -- As PAP reports, the trial has ended of J. Jurzak and N. Adamaschek, agents of NATO countries' special services, who engaged in subversive espionage activity against Poland. The Warsaw military district court found them guilty of espionage for the U.S. CIA. The accused collected information on Poland's defense potential and political and economic situation. In the course of the investigation, irrefutable evidence of their guilt was submitted -- special espionage equipment, means of communication, and large sums of foreign currency. The facts indicate that the espionage activities of the accused did great damage to Poland. The court sentenced J. Jurzak to 15 years and N. Adamaschek to 12 years deprivation of liberty.

COMPARISON OF PZPR DELEGATION VISIT OUTLINE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 27 May First Edition, on page 4 carries a TASS report entitled "Interparty Ties." It has been compared with the Moscow Polish to Poland version published in the 29 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2, under the headline "PZPR Delegation's 22-26 May Visit Outlined" and reveals the following sole variation:

In the last line, PRAVDA reads: ... who held a warm and friendly conversation with the delegation in which V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department, V.G. Vladimirov and G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, and Polish ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek participated. (substituting "warm" for "cordial" and supplying additional concluding passage).

REACTION TO REAGAN ACTIVITIES IN UK, FRANCE

Slander Against USSR

LD061317 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] President Reagan today spoke in Normandy in the west of France, where he arrived on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the landing of the allies during World War II. Statements about peace went together with slander against the Soviet Union. Mr Reagan asserted that he was allegedly waiting for a signal from the Soviet Union to strengthen peace. He pretends to know nothing about the Soviet Union having long proposed believing that the negotiating should be done on the basis of equality and equal security. [sentence as heard] However, in contrast to that, the United States President started a nuclear arms race in the hope of attaining military superiority and undermine talks on limiting nuclear arms.

Electioneering in Normandy

LD061812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Lieutenant General Dmitriy Antonovich Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences]

[Text] Forty years ago on the morning of 6 June 1944, the Normandy landing by the allied invasion army began. The German fascist command was expecting this invasion to take place across the strait at the Pas de Calais, but in fact it happened across the channel strait, mainly in the bay of the Seine. The landing was a success. It really was a major landing operation, an operation that did not encounter serious opposition from the German fascist troops.

British Field Marshall Montgomery recalled after the war that "our troops landed surprisingly simply and easily." However, there is no reason to be surprised at this. The point is, the main mass of Hitler's troops was situated in the east, on the eastern front, on the first front if we can call it that. This Western front was in fact the second front in all respects.

Today in the West, a noisy propaganda campaign has been launched concerning this event. The U.S. President himself has become involved in this campaign. What lies behind this campaign? Western propaganda services and people at the summit of power in Washington are first trying to show the history of World War II in a distorted light. The present generation in the West does not know the truth about the second front. Second, anything is permitted in a crusade according to the opinion of its inspirers, and therefore they are trying to diminish the role of the Soviet Union in World War II and the role and contribution -- the decisive contribution -- which the Soviet Union made to the routing of Hitler's Germany. And finally, the U.S. President and other bourgeois propagandists are today endeavoring to represent America in the role of Messiah, as the savior of Europe, the defender of Europe, both in the last war and under present-day conditions. By dragging in almost 600 new U.S. missiles, they are trying to convince the public that these weapons defend Europeans from some sort of mythical Soviet threat.

And of course, the U.S. President, speaking at these ceremonial processions, speaking at this spectacular, in essence did not say a single word about the fact that these U.S. missiles in effect make hostages out of Western Europeans -- U.S. hostages. So an attempt is being made to commit violence upon truth. But the truth is such that it was actually the Soviet Union that made the decisive contribution to the cause of routing Hitler's Germany. Only 11 months remained before the end of the war and the Soviet Union, without outside help, was able to accomplish this rout.

PRAVDA Cited on Speech

LD062059 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA today published the following editorial headed "Serious Approach Still Unsighted":

It is the second time the incumbent U.S. President has come to Europe. He marked his first visit with a speech in the British Parliament, in which he called for launching a "crusade" against socialism. Now, speaking in the Irish Parliament, the President wanted to set himself up as a figure waving the olive branch.

The head of the U.S. Administration vowed that all his thoughts are directed at attaining an enduring peace, preventing war and achieving arms control. He did not, however, say a word to explain why Washington is making Western Europe into a stage set for a nuclear war, putting ever new first-strike nuclear systems into full-scale production, lavishing billions of dollars on militarizing outer space and refusing to hold any talks to curb the arms race. In short, the West Europeans as well as the American voters were regaled with another portion of pseudopeaceful rhetoric.

Obedient to Washington, NATO propaganda now is leaning over backwards to present the U.S. President's speech in Dublin almost as a new landmark in the American Administration's policy. It is claimed, in particular, that the White House chief displayed a "new initiative" in the field of nuclear arms control, by alleging preparedness to halt the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe.

What is not mentioned in these claims is that the U.S. President, in effect, kept on harping on the same string: The talks should resume now, with the deployment of the American missiles going on, and only then, if it is possible to come to terms on everything, the United States would maybe halt the missile deployments in Europe.

What this "coming to terms" means, the President prefers not to mention. Why? Because, as is known, and this was confirmed at the NATO Council's recent session, no changes have occurred in Washington's stance on nuclear armaments in Europe. These are the same "zero" and "interim" options which the White House used to bring the Geneva talks into a blind alley and start the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe.

What kind of talks would that be? They would not be concerned, in fact, with a mutual reduction of armaments, but with NATO's "rearmament" -- how many and where American missiles should be sited in Western Europe. The Soviet Union will not agree to such talks.

The President is apparently striving to create also a semblance of the United States' readiness for talks on non-use of force. But this is only a semblance. In reality, the American representatives at Stockholm are unwilling to discuss this issue today, either.

However, they are doing their utmost to persuade the socialist states to agree to NATO's espionage programme which has nothing to do with the tasks of building confidence and which, by the way, the United States is not going to apply to itself, not even to one inch of its territory. Here, again, is an attempt to delude people on a large scale. The American Administration does not want progress at Stockholm, it is not interested in establishing trust, which is as vital as vital can be.

The President's new "European speech" has been definitely conceived with a view to calming down the Western Europeans and creating a semblance of respectability and peacefulness of the American Administration in the conditions of election struggle in the United States.

But that administration is faithful to itself and its policy of militarism and the arms race. It's a pity...Washington, as all signs indicate, is sticking to the positions that are hostile to the cause of peace, even though it is seeking to conceal that by verbose discourses.

Zorin Commentary

LD061622 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From "The World Today" program; commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The speech made 4 June in the Kremlin by Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is attracting great attention from the world press. It is being noted that it gives a clear and unambiguous response to a whole series of statements made recently by U.S. President Reagan.

On a tour of a number of European countries, the master of the White House has given assurances that Washington is dreaming of seeing the Soviet Union sit down at the negotiating table. This is the main theme of his many public speeches. He cannot grasp at all why the Soviet Union will not agree to meet U.S. wishes. Such ostentatious, deliberate peace-loving which Reagan is now trying to demonstrate is connected with Washington's aspiration, particularly at the height of the U.S. election campaign, to divest itself of responsibility for the breakdown of the Geneva talks and to mislead the seriously worried public of the West European countries.

The bourgeois mass media is being particularly zealous today in connection with the speech made by Reagan in the Irish Parliament. They are trying to present this speech as all but a sharp turnabout in Washington's policy, a sign of its agreement to make constructive steps. However, studying the President's speech, leads one to the conclusion that it contains nothing at all, apart from an exercise in rhetoric.

The President has not changed his attitude toward important issues one iota, not on any important stance. As for the fuss made in the bourgeois press, this is a well-orchestrated propaganda campaign directed from Washington. Under these conditions, the restoration of the true state of affairs, and Comrade Chernenko's speech are of paramount importance. This situation boils down to the fact that, as irrefutable facts testify, the policy of the U.S. ruling circles, which conceived the idea of twisting the military balance in their favor and of creating a bridgehead on West European territory for unleashing aggression against the socialist states, led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks and to disorganization of the entire process of talks on nuclear weapons.

As for the talks President Reagan keeps talking about, the head of the Soviet state stressed with all justification: Under the conditions of deployment of the U.S. missiles, talks would only generate an illusion of security among people, and would untie the hands of the supporters of the arms race. As for the Soviet Union, we seek no supremacy for ourselves, and if we saw signs from the U.S. side of real interest in attaining mutually acceptable solutions, it would not be us holding things up.

Dublin Speech To 'Soften' Image

LD061745 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] London June 6 TASS -- The United States has privately assured its NATO allies that President Reagan's speech in Dublin did not reflect any change in American policy and did not represent any new initiative, the news agency REUTER reported.

The unusual explanation was needed apparently to prevent the U.S. partners in the North Atlantic bloc from taking in serious [as received] Reagan's declarations in his speech in the Irish Parliament on June 4, which were mostly intended for American voters and designed to deceive public opinion.

Twisting commonly known facts, Reagan in that speech tried to prove the unprovable, namely that the United States, which has launched an unprecedented arms buildup program to gain military superiority, does nothing but seeks to achieve progress on the way towards limiting the nuclear arms race. He expressed "regret" over the termination of the talks in Geneva, claiming that Washington had not sought to deploy American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. "I am prepared to halt, even reverse, the deployment of our intermediate-range missiles from Europe as the outcome of a verifiable and equitable agreement," the President told his audience. "But for such an outcome to be possible, we need to have the Soviets return to the bargaining table."

Some people in Western Europe hurried to palm these declarations off almost as a "radical change" in Washington's policy. In fact, however, there is nothing new in them. It follows clearly from the precondition put forward in the speech that the U.S. Administration is in effect pressing for the resumption of the Geneva talks amid the deployment of American missiles: The point at issue at the talks would in fact be, not arms reductions, but how much and where American missiles should be deployed in Western Europe. Such talks would only generate in people an illusion of security and give a free hand to the proponents of the arms race. Washington's real intentions are strikingly indicated by the fact that the U.S. Administration has rejected out of hand the initiative of six countries which appealed to all nuclear powers to arrest the further nuclear arms buildup, freeze nuclear arsenals and immediately embark on their substantial reductions.

Washington June 6 TASS -- Many American observers drew the conclusion that no real change had taken place in the U.S. obstructionist posture. "Administration officials acknowledged that Reagan's proposal in his speech to the Irish Parliament does little to advance the substance of arms control," the LOS ANGELES TIMES said editorially. It said the Reagan statement "was aimed more at placating public opinion in Western Europe than at opening major new arms negotiations with the Soviet Union". "Reagan", the paper went on, "wanted to sound less negative without conceding anything of substance". Administration officials, the LOS ANGELES TIMES said, "hope it (the Reagan speech) will take some of the sting out of the Western European peace movement".

The television network CBS pointed out that Reagan's speech had been prepared most meticulously in order to soften his image in Europe where he was seen as a dangerous man. THE WASHINGTON POST said that Reagan's speech pursued election-year domestic political ends and aimed to allay public concerns about the implications of his foreign policy.

PRAVDA CITES SIZOV SPEECH TO W. BERLIN COMMUNISTS

PM061507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Report by PRAVDA own correspondents V. Kabanov and M. Podklyuchnikov: "Beneath the Banner of Internationalism"]

[Text] West Berlin, 26 May -- The 7th Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) Congress is continuing its work here today. The delegates are talking from the congress platform about the struggle for peace, for the social rights and vital interests of West Berlin working people. The SEW congress is being held beneath the banner of West Berlin Communists' loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Today the Congress was addressed by CPSU delegation head G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. The CPSU delegation head conveyed to the congress delegates fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and from the more than 18.5 million Soviet Communists.

It was with great interest, he said, that we listened to the party boards' profound and substantive report to congress. We sensed the West Berlin Communists' deep concern at the deterioration of the international situation and their desire to contribute to the struggle against the threat of war.

G.F. Sizov then discussed in detail the reasons for the deterioration of the world situation which has come about through the fault of the U.S. Administration whose policy is geared to securing U.S. strategic military superiority over socialism, dictating to other peoples, and suppressing progressive forces and liberation movements. But the Soviet Union, he stressed, will never allow the established parity to be disrupted. The retaliatory steps taken by the Soviet Union are totally justified and necessary: They are aimed at safeguarding the security of the USSR and its allies.

The Soviet Union has never sought and is not seeking military superiority. It has no intention of safeguarding its security at the expense of other states and to the detriment of other peoples' interests. The USSR does not regard a new world war as a fatal inevitability and, together with the other socialist community countries, it is doing everything possible to alter the course of events in a favorable direction, remove the tension in world politics and curb the arms race.

The CPSU delegation head talked about the Soviet peace initiatives and stressed the importance of effective actions by the broad masses of the people against the danger of war. I want to assure you, he told the congress delegates, that Soviet Communists and all Soviet peoples are willing to cooperate with everyone who wants to strengthen peace in our world!

This May has seen the 39th anniversary of the rout of Hitlerite fascism and next year will see the 40th victory anniversary. But the forces of reaction are disinclined to heed the lessons of history. Neo-Nazis and revanchists have become active in the FRG and demands are again being made for a revision of postwar borders in Europe. But these dangerous illusions never will be realized!

G.F. Sizov noted that the CPSU and the Soviet Government are steadily continuing to do a great deal of work to improve developed socialist society, to further strengthen the Soviet economy and boost the population's standard of living.

Socialist democracy is undergoing further development and working people are participating on a wider basis in the solution of important problems of social life. This is indicated, for example, by the nationwide discussion of the draft school reform and the results of the recent USSR Supreme Soviet session which set the task of activating the role of soviets and increasing their significance even more. Work continues on a new edition of the CPSU Program -- a very important document, which will provide a clear perspective for the Soviet Union's movement toward communism. All this is evidence of our country's peaceful aspirations, evidence that socialism and peace are indivisible!

In conclusion, G.F. Sizov expressed great satisfaction that fraternal relations between the CPSU and SEW are developing on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists, he said, are well aware of the difficult work of the SEW which is supporting the interests of West Berlin working people under complex conditions and wants the city to develop in conditions of peace and strengthening detente.

The CPSU delegation head assured the congress delegates of the Soviet Communists' fraternal solidarity with the SEW's activity.

He gave the 7th congress greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and a souvenir -- a portrait of the founder of scientific communism, Karl Marx.

The congress continues.

PORTUGUESE CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD

LD061353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Our correspondent Vladislav Chernukha reports from Lisbon:

[Chernukha] A plenum of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee has been held here. It came to the conclusion that the urgent resignation of the government of Socialists and Social Democrats is required to preserve democracy and national independence in the country. The frontal attack on democracy by the Mario Soares cabinet is being carried out in three main directions. First, the plenum pointed out, the freedoms and rights of the working people are being violated, demonstrated particularly by the brutal treatment of protestors by the police and by repression at enterprises. Second, the ruling coalition is attacking democratic institutions. It has drawn up a draft bill that robs local organs of power of their democratic essence. It is a draft bill allowing the Ministry of Internal Administration to ban meetings and demonstrations, a draft bill that strips elections of their democratic nature. Third, the government is hurriedly implementing a plan that promises to make violence and persecution of citizens a standard of Portuguese life. At issue is the strengthening and extended use of the police apparatus and the establishment of three political special services.

The plenum of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee also drew attention to the rapidly increasing dependence of Portugal on American imperialism as a result of the policies of the Mario Soares cabinet.

Growing opposition to the policies of the Socialist and Social Democratic coalition in the country has led to the appearance of a broad sociopolitical basis for forming a government capable of leading the country out of the crisis and solving national problems.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN REPUBLIC DAY -- Moscow June 1 TASS -- Italian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Giovanni Migliuolo gave a reception today on the occasion of the national holiday -- the Republic Day. The reception was attended by Arnold Ryuytel, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Bratchenko, USSR Minister of the Coal Industry, Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, representatives of a number of ministries and departments and of the public. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 1 Jun 84 LD]

PROTOCOL WITH TURKEY -- A Soviet-Turkish protocol on issues concerning cooperation in further expanding the Iskenderun Metallurgical Combine has been signed in Ankara. This, the largest metallurgical enterprise in the Near East, was built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. It ensures employment for more than 10,000 Turkish workers. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Jun 84 LD]

IRANIAN OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE TO GROMYKO

LD061222 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received today the Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran S.M. Sadr who is staying in Moscow in connection with the holding of consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries. S.M. Sadr handed over to A. Gromyko a message sent to him by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran A. A. Velayati.

The conversation was attended by the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR Kia Tabataba'.

IRAQIS BOMB BANEH; BASRA URGED TO EVACUATE

LD061507 Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad June 6 -- Combat operations continue in several sectors of the Iranian-Iraqi front. The High Military Command of Iraq has announced that in the past 24 hours enemy attacks in the northern sector were repulsed. At the same time Iraq lashed out at Iranian military installations to the east of Basra, in the "east of the Tigris" operations zone and the Maysan sector. Iraqi artillery fire destroyed Iranian combat positions, ammunition depots, and transportation facilities.

According to the military communique, Iran shelled Iraqi settlements Basra, Zurbatiya and Ash-Shihabi yesterday, causing casualties and destruction.

Nicosia June 6 TASS -- The ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY, IRNA, of Iran has circulated a report about a raid of Iraqi Air Force planes on the Iranian city of Baneh. More than 600 people were killed and wounded in the raid.

A regular military communique of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces says that earlier the city of Baneh came under 17 Iraqi bombing raids and artillery shellings. The Iranian command urged the population of Basra, Khanaqin, Kirkuk and other Iraqi cities to evacuate so as not to be caught in the operations of the Iranian Army.

GLEBOV: PERSIAN GULF TENSION U.S. PRETEXT

LD062313 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] In the past few days the U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf have been notably more active. Comment by Mikhail Glebov:

Tensions have definitely grown in the Gulf, entailing air raids on tankers of several countries. The American Administration says this is exactly the cause of its concern and that its sole purpose is to ensure the freedom of navigation. Encouraged by these statements, U.S. aircraft have got involved in clashes in the Gulf. At the same time, according to REUTERS agency, American ships have started escorting Arab tankers even though no one has made such requests. The question arises why the Gulf nations are in no hurry to embrace the American help?

The Kuwait foreign minister, As-Sabah, has said it's the Gulf nations' responsibility to maintain peace and security in the region.

This opinion has been supported by the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, who emphasized the United States should not interfere in the Gulf affairs. Does it mean that these people are less concerned about the freedom of navigation than the Americans are?

Here are the answers provided by the press of the countries directly involved. The Kuwait daily AR-RA'Y AL-AMM' has expressed concern that the United States is seeking to take advantage of the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and of the unstable situation in the Gulf for an armed interference. A well-known Saudi political analyst (Aziz Dia) has been even more definite. In an article in 'UKAZ newspaper (Aziz Dia) wrote this: Washington wants to sharpen the situation in the region and pave the way for invading the oil-bearing Gulf area. The Saudi analyst's concern looks justified in view of some leaks in the American press. Back in the autumn of 1981 the ABC television company said the Reagan administration had prepared an emergency plan providing for no less than a military occupation of Saudi Arabia in case American monopolies lost access to Saudi oilfields.

Well, even before that Washington had targeted its weapons on the Gulf as a whole. The directive for organizing the Rapid Deployment Force was signed by the American President in 1977, long before the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the revolution in Iran. Could it be that even then the Americans were concerned over the freedom of navigation, a problem that emerged only 7 years later? The plan for the occupation of Saudi Arabia was developed to ensure the U.S. control over oilfields, not to protect the freedom of navigation.

A memorandum approved by the White House late in 1981 to be sent to American ambassadors says nothing about efforts to normalize the Gulf situation. It dwells on the need for U.S. domination over the key region of the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The Reagan administration is glad to take any pretext, currently the situation in the Gulf, to work for the implementation of this purpose. This is why this apparently paradoxical situation the Reagan administration claims it seeks to ease the tensions, but all its efforts only serve to heighten them. [sentence as heard]

ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE USSR-IRAN RELATIONS VIEWED

GF041800 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Text] Esteemed listeners: I will now present my second interview with a prominent Soviet orientalist, Professor Aliyev. He will answer questions from Soviet and Iranian listeners.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Respected professor: Continuing the topic you mentioned in your first interview, permit me to ask you why some persons who travel from Iran to the Soviet Union and see the truth about the Soviet Union with their own eyes tell lies on their return and say the exact opposite of what they have seen?

[Aliyev] You see, there are two kinds of people who travel to our country from Iran: those who come as members of official delegations, and those who mostly come to our country with specific instructions and attempt to become instruments to purposely worsen relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. Their statements and actions are overtly for the benefit of the enemies of our two countries.

[Correspondent] Can you support these statements with definite facts?

[Aliyev] Why not? During the time when Carter was U.S. President, he signed all classified instructions of the White House on behalf of the U.S. State Department.

These instructions still exist and have been published from those documents the students following Ayatollah Khomeyni's line recovered. The President had made it clear that the atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust existing between Iran and its neighbors must be capitalized upon. He believed that the end of all political support for the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially from the USSR, would definitely serve to weaken the foreign policy stance of the Khomeyni regime.

The imperialist agents in Iran are even today making all efforts using all possible resources to implement this imperialistic order, and a number of CIA agents have remained since the time of the shah. According to the Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI TIS DHEVTERAS in an article on the treachery of the CIA against Iran, some 8,000 agents who had formerly been employed in Iran by the CIA are now in Iran today. Most of them have maintained their posts and the Americans do whatever they can to strengthen this fifth column. Ostensibly, they are even successful. Has this fifth column of the SAVAK with its cadres and numerous dossiers been summoned in vain? Does not the SAVAK fifth column, which during the former era was reserved for fighting the communists and all leftist forces, prove this?

Similarly, isn't it true that General Hoseyn Fardust, who was in charge of SAVAK's activities and intelligence of the Darbar [court], has been invited once again to head the (?intelligence) and [word indistinct] services? They are the same torturers and brutes who used to coerce the Tudeh Party members and patriotic officers in the SAVAK prisons of yesterday into so-called voluntary confessions -- utterly removed from reality.

[Correspondent] Respected professor, in your opinion, is it possible that these anti-Soviets, including the reactionaries and imperialist agents, are able to disseminate the lies and slander against the Soviet Union to the vast masses of Iranian people?

[Aliyev] Of course, To a certain extent, they can be successful in their despicable aim. But there is the famous adage "the light of the sun cannot be tarnished by clay." The facts about the Soviet Union and its true principles of foreign and domestic policy are gradually spreading more and more in the world and on a wider scale. A large number of people in the world are becoming aware of this reality. Our era is not a medieval one, in which you could keep persons for years in darkness and ignorance. I can tell you with certainty that prisons, jails, and prosecutions, proscription of newspapers and the disbanding of cultural institutions in order to cut off all contact on the international level -- all these will not be of any use to the perpetrators of these actions and these unscrupulous persons.

But, as regards the people of Iran, we should mention that the Iranians know very well that their northern neighbor, the USSR, is the sincerest and truest friend of Iran. After the Great October Socialist Revolution, the policy of the Soviet Government and the CPSU has always been one of friendship, cooperation, and nonintervention in the internal affairs of Iran, is, and always will be. None of the plots and provocations of the reactionaries and the imperialist agents is capable of destroying the mutual sentiments of cordiality, and the traditions of good-neighborliness that have been formed in the relations between our nations.

[Correspondent] I thank you, respected professor. [end recording]

Dear listeners. We hereby end our interview today with one of the most prominent orient-alists of the Soviet Union, Professor Aliyev.

COOPERATION IN IRANIAN HOUSING INDUSTRY NOTED

NC070722 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The plant manufacturing large concrete blocks for housing built with Soviet technical assistance in Mashhad should become operational in the near future. This is not the first plant supplying the housing industry to be built in Iran with Soviet assistance. Joint cooperation has proved to be beneficial in this field.

As you know, together with the planning and construction of the Esfahan Steel Mill with Soviet technical assistance, the problem of housing for the employees was also being solved; and the steel workers' town, known as Fuladshahr, was built a few kilometers from the plant. This town was built and construction continues on the basis of contemporary city planning, which insures the maximum of comfort for its residents.

The houses are built rapidly, because simple and strong concrete blocks are used. They are manufactured by a concrete block plant, which has the capacity to produce 100,000 square meters of blocks a year. This plant was built with Soviet technical assistance. So far 100 different types of houses with (?varying numbers of rooms) have been built or are under construction in Fuladshahr. These units should house about 34,000 people.

Another plant manufacturing concrete blocks for housing, having a capacity of 175,000 square meters of blocks a year, has been built with Soviet technical assistance. It was commissioned a few days ago in Kerman. Iran's minister of industries was present at the grand inauguration ceremony. In his speech he called on the plant's employees to increase output as soon as possible in order to accelerate housing construction and to meet the region's needs for various types of concrete blocks. In his speech at the meeting held at the commencement of the plant's operation, the director of the plant said this plant's products will be used to build extremely strong and earthquake-proof houses of (?1- to 12-storays), that these houses will be equipped with all the necessary utilities and comforts, and that (?the plant is mechanized). He then thanked the Soviet experts for helping to build the plant.

According to calculations by Soviet experts, houses built with large concrete blocks have a number of advantages over the traditional brick houses. First, house construction with large blocks reduces labor and time expenditures by 40 percent, and the total cost of such a building is 10-percent less. In addition, (?problems faced) by workers in concrete-manufacturing plants are (?6 percent) less than those faced by brick kiln workers.

During the construction of plants in Iran, the Soviet experts share their experiences and knowledge with their Iranian counterparts. Thus, after the plant becomes operational, Iranian workers can operate independently.

BELYAYEV: U.S. PERSHING IN ISRAEL POSSIBLE

LD032003 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Igor Belyayev commentary: "Collusion Against the Arabs"]

[Text] U.S.-Israeli talks were recently held in Washington dealing with the improvement of the strategic cooperation agreement between the United States and Israel.

It was reported that agreements had been reached in the course of these talks. It was agreed, for example, to speed up the modernization of the Haifa and the Ashdod military naval bases in Israel. What is the aim behind this? The first aim is to make both bases capable of receiving warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet as soon as possible -- that is, the fleet which was near the Lebanese shores and was fighting in Lebanon and was seriously pressuring the Arab countries confronting Israel.

Other issues were also discussed at these talks. For example, Israel has undertaken the search for additional possibilities for the deployment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the event there is readiness to intervene in the Gulf, and for the deployment of U.S. heavy weapons in Israel.

One should pause at the latter issue and discuss it in some detail. I believe that the United States has so far not abandoned the idea of deploying U.S. first-strike missiles in Israel -- missiles which the United States calls medium-range missiles or the European missiles -- Pershing and cruise missiles.

It is noteworthy that the Israeli politicians, as the militarists, have repeatedly denied reports on this issue. But we do not believe that this denial reflects the realities of the Middle East. In actual fact, the danger of deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Israel still exists. These missiles will primarily threaten the Arab countries, especially the oil-producing countries, which will simply be placed under [word indistinct]. If something happens that does not suit the so-called vital interests of the United States, then the Americans will talk to the Arabs in a [word indistinct] tone. Israel will once again be an ally of the United States and Israel's anti-Arab policy will remain the basis of its expansion.

It is known that Israel has obtained from the United States everything necessary for the production of weapons and military equipment with U.S. licenses and according to orders from the United States. I believe there is no need for us to think for long about the target of such weapons. I only want to draw attention here to the following. I have received reports that the Israeli army in May carried out exercises near the Egyptian border. The question posing itself here is: Why does Israel exercise its military muscles against Egypt, with whom it has a peace treaty? In my opinion, this before anything else is to compel Egypt to remain faithful to Camp David, which led to the longest war Israel has ever been involved in -- in Lebanon -- and is threatening new attacks against Syria or other Arab countries in the very near future. Egypt, according to Tel Aviv's way of thinking, should remain far from what is going on in the Arab world.

There was another aspect in the U.S.-Israeli talks to realize the strategic cooperation. They discussed the conclusion of a joint defense pact. Once again one asks: Defense against whom? Neither Egypt nor any other Arab country is thinking of attacking Israel. As for Tel Aviv's threats against Syria or Jordan, they are many. Therefore, why talk about a joint defense? It appears that this before anything else is to make the Arabs see that the United States and Israel will be working together as before against them in a single front.

Tel Aviv rejected a proposal by the UN secretary general regarding the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. Washington did the same. Neither Israel nor the United States wants to take any measures that are apt to bring nearer a settlement in the Middle East, including the settlement of the Palestinian question on a really just basis -- on the basis of honoring the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. In order to foil such a settlement in the future, too, one can think about the need for the joint defense pact between the United States and Israel -- defense against just peace in the Middle East.

PERESADA OUTLINES EGYPTIAN ELECTION BACKGROUND

PM060725 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Peresada: "Egypt: At the Ballot Boxes"]

[Text] Cairo, 27 May -- Elections to the country's National Assembly (parliament) are being held in Egypt today. In Cairo the walls of apartment blocks, the Nile bridges, street lamps, and trees are still covered in the motley posters and slogans of the different parties. They are evidence that a vigorous struggle for votes has been under way in the capital, as it has throughout the country.

The present parliament was formed in 1979, and the overwhelming majority of seats were taken by one party -- the National Democratic Party [NDP], which at that time was headed by A. as-Sadat. The elections 5 years ago, observers recall, were prepared and held under conditions of constant attacks on the progressive forces and pressure on the voters from the authorities.

This time the election picture has looked different. Opposition circles have not been subjected to repression and, despite the fact that martial law remains in the country, they have had far greater freedom of action than before. They organized mass meetings and agitated through their press organs. For the first time opposition leaders were given the opportunity to appear on national radio and television. All this, the newspaper AL-AHALI writes, is the result of improvements in Egypt's political climate.

The election procedure itself has acquired a number of new features. Some are welcomed by the opposition while others, on the contrary, are causing objections. The latter include the rule whereby any party winning success in individual districts but failing to win 8 percent of the votes across the country as a whole forfeits the right to be represented in parliament. That means that the allocation of seats in the National Assembly may not accord with the real distribution of political forces in the country, the newspaper ASH-SHA'B points out.

There are five parties seeking representation in the new assembly. From what positions are they acting? First of all it is notable that, except for the right-wing "New Wafd" Party, they all clearly declare their support for the principles of the July 1952 revolution accomplished under the leadership of G. 'Abd an-Nasir. Of course, each has its own approach to these principles, but right now it is more important to note something else: The slogan of loyalty to the ideals of the revolution has become a watershed between the main mass of the country's political forces and the groupings that stand on extreme right-wing positions.

The NDP's election program differs markedly from the party platform drafted in As-Sadat's time. It makes no mention of As-Sadat's "corrective revolution," proposes specific amendments to the "open door" economic policy, and points to the need for planning and reliance on the state sector. It states that peace is the best means of resolving international conflicts but makes no mention of the Camp David agreements or the "peace treaty" with Israel. It confirms Egypt's desire to pursue a nonaligned policy and to maintain balanced relations with the great powers and its reluctance to belong to blocs or to have military bases on its territory (questions of the so-called "military privileges" and the "special relationship" with the United States and a number of other issues are passed over in silence).

The eminent Egyptian journalist M. Sayyid Ahmad described this document as a public repudiation of As-Sadat's course without totally rejecting it in practical actions.

The National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] is the true expressor of the working people's interests. Its election program outlines specific measures to improve the masses' situation and to resolve the most acute socioeconomic problems. It is the only party demanding the abolition of the "open door" policy. It is also seeking the consistent democratization of sociopolitical life.

The foreign policy section of the NPUG program is clearly anti-imperialist in character. The party calls for a resolute struggle against the aggressive intrigues of the United States and its allies in the region and for rejection of the Camp David course and the "special relationship" with the United States and of any forms of participation in Washington's militarist ventures, either by holding joint maneuvers with the United States or granting "military privileges" to it. Egypt's national interests, the document notes, urgently require the all-around development of relations with the socialist, nonaligned, and other states and the abolition of the dependence on the West imposed on the country in the seventies.

The "New Wafd" acts from directly opposite positions. The mobilization of the grande bourgeoisie, landowners, and all those who hate the gains of the revolution is under way in its ranks. This is the party which grew from the old "Wafd" which held power in the monarchy period, and it would like to cast the country back into the past. Its election program provides for the restriction of the role of the state sector and the expansion of privileges for private businessmen--that is, for uncontrolled capitalist elements to go on the rampage. In the foreign policy sphere the formulations are more cautious, but it is easy to discern the true orientation of the New Wafd members toward the West, primarily the United States.

At the same time, bearing in mind sentiment in Egypt and the Arab world as a whole, all parties without exception advance a slogan calling for the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union.

The election struggle has shown that the "New Wafd," which has many supporters and substantial funds and which in addition has concluded a tactical alliance with the extensive Muslim Brotherhood organization, has declared itself the ruling party's main rival. However, people here do not doubt that the NDP will again secure dominant positions in the parliament. The NPUG is counting on broad support from the workers in the major industrial centers, the progressive intelligentsia, young people, and students, and a section of the peasantry and national bourgeoisie. As for the two remaining parties -- the Socialist Labor Party and the Liberal Socialist Party -- according to preliminary estimates it will be hard for them to cross the 8-percent "threshold."

I walk through the Cairo streets again. My attention is drawn by one of the NDP's main slogans. This makes it clear that the ruling party intends to bar the way to reaction but at the same time to prevent a sharp shift to the left in the situation. In the opinion of observers here, this line has largely determined its position in the election.

MUSAYELIAN ON EGYPTIAN ELECTION, VIEW OF USSR

PM061622 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[Own special correspondent G. Musayelian dispatch: "What People Are Thinking on the Banks of the Nile"]

[Excerpts] Cairo -- Egypt today is in a process of difficult changes, which have been brought about through much suffering and will be by no means easy to implement for the most diverse reasons.

Nonetheless, in the country as a whole the opinion is hardening that existing problems can be overcome. Husni Mubarak is the third president in Egypt's history. He came to power as Egyptians tired of the fruits of As-Sadat's adventurist policy, directed by an Egyptian elite which shut itself off from the people behind the impenetrable blinds of its ultramodern offices.

People were tired of the propaganda balancing act and the slogan-juggling, which the former government used as a screen while increasingly directing the country's development down the road of copying Western models. So the establishment of a dialogue with opposition representatives, steps toward democratization in the press, the release of certain progressive figures put behind bars by the former government, the attempts to tackle the resolution of economic problems, and the measures taken to combat corruption are seen by the broad people's masses of Egypt as movement toward a way out of the crisis. At the same time the current leadership states its fidelity to the "open door" policy, although it proposes to make some amendments. Unemployment and the housing shortage continue to affect millions of Egyptians directly.

Will hopes be justified and will Cairo rejoin the ranks of Arab states opposing Zionist expansion? -- these questions are deeply worrying not only Egyptians, but other Near East peoples also, and all progressive and peace-loving forces.

The 27 May National Assembly (parliament) elections were an important stage in Egypt's political life. Whereas in 1979 a similar election campaign was exploited by As-Sadat for constant attacks on progressive forces and pressure on the electorate, on the whole the picture was different this time.

Opposition circles were not subjected to repression and had much broader freedom of action than before. They held mass rallies and were for the first time granted the right to speak on radio and TV.

Conversing with Cairo inhabitants on the eve of the election, I constantly sensed the profound goodwill which has always typified Egyptians' attitude to Soviet people. Here they have not forgotten all the good and useful things that the USSR has done for Egypt. And one proof that the black page in relations between our peoples is coming to an end was the May opening in Cairo of the new, specialized "look in" Soviet bookstore on Wadi an-Nil Street.

"The opening of the store," Mr Khalid Fawda, an eminent businessman and head of the Fato firm, told me, "was dictated by life itself and by Egyptians' growing interest in the Soviet Union and its multinational culture."

This was also attested to by the recent 16th Cairo International Book Fair, in which 53 countries participated. Around 1 million Egyptians, primarily students, visited the Soviet pavilion. Some 105,000 books were purchased.

This is by no means the only such feature. There are around 1 million cars of various makes among Cairo's population of 12 million. Today our Lada is increasingly found among them. At the very start of the eighties local car enthusiasts were buying them at the rate of 500 a year. This indicator has now grown to 8,500!

...Egypt is going through one of the complex periods of its history. But the winds of change today are blowing over the ancient pyramids. The industrious and proud Egyptian people look to the future with hope.

TIMOSHKIN COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN ELECTION RESULTS

LD011916 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] In my commentary today, I shall deal with the Egyptian parliamentary elections, in which the representatives of only two parties won seats in the People's Assembly: The ruling National Democratic Party and the opposition New Wafd Party.

Let me say immediately that some of the seats in the Egyptian parliament will be occupied by representatives of the Muslim Brotherhood, which joined the New Wafd Party on one ticket.

This is the first time such a thing has taken place in Egyptian contemporary history. This is because the reactionary extremist Muslim Brotherhood organization has been operating underground until As-Sadat lifted the ban on its activities.

The victory of the ruling party in Egypt was in practice a foregone conclusion. It possessed all the means needed for electioneering. We must also take into consideration the fact that there are many of As-Sadat's supporters and henchmen occupying positions of power in Egypt. Hence, it was rather difficult to expect any member of the basic political parties of the opposition to win any seats in the parliament despite the fact that these parties have mustered considerable experience in the political struggle and consequently won well-known positions in the Arab society. These parties are: The National Rally Party, the Socialist Action Party, and the Socialist Liberals Party.

Now many people are asking: How could that be? The answer is that this has happened first because the Egyptian electoral system now in operation in Egypt states that in order for a party to win seats in the People's Assembly, it should win at least 8 percent of the total number of votes in the elections.

There are other reasons that prevented the principal opposition parties from entering the People's Assembly in Egypt. In this regard, I wish to cite what Egyptian Interior Minister Abu Basha has said. Announcing the final results of the Egyptian parliamentary elections at a press conference, he insisted that the elections were democratic. But he had to admit at the same time that there were some malpractices in 88 electoral constituencies and that strong clashes took place among the supporters of the rival parties that resulted not only in the injury of some people but also in the killing of some people. But Abu Basha said that these isolated incidents, as he described them, have not affected the general picture of the elections.

However, the leaders of all the Egyptian opposition parties do not agree with him. For example, they declared that during the electioneering campaign and during the elections themselves, the National Democratic Party used the press, radio, television, and other official means to insure victory. The ruling party went even as far as encouraging the ministers and the administrative machinery to interfere openly in the electoral conflict.

Furthermore, during the elections themselves, the National Democratic Party did not hesitate to resort to totally unparliamentary methods. As the leadership of the Egyptian Rally Party has said, quite often the representatives of the opposition have been forcibly prevented from completing the election.

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In the constituencies where the opponents of the ruling party had strong positions, tens of thousands of voters were prevented from actually participating in the voting.

I must add also that according to official statistics, only 43 percent of the eligible voters participated in the voting operation.

Finally, let me quote here what Siraj ad-Din, the leader of the New Wafd Party, which won 58 seats in the People's Assembly, has said: The elections were not elections but mock elections, and the worst of their kind for the past 60 years, as he put it.

I wish to point out, ladies and gentlemen, that such a strong statement comes from the leader of a political party that is founded on rightist stands, although it opposes the ruling National Democratic Party. Thank you.

DEATH OF EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCED

LD051414 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo June 5 TASS -- The death of Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, general secretary of the ruling National-Democratic Party, member of the People's Assembly, has been officially announced here.

The MENA news agency has reported that he died as a result of a sudden and acute heart attack.

CABLES EXCHANGED ON ARGENTINE NATIONAL DAY

PMO61500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Argentina -- the 174th anniversary of the May Revolution -- the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent the country's president, R. Alfonsin, a cable of sincere congratulations and wishes of prosperity and happiness to the friendly Argentine people and the president personally. The cable expresses confidence that mutually advantageous Soviet-Argentine relations, which accord with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples, will continue to develop fruitfully and grow deeper for the sake of strengthening peace and international cooperation.

In a reply cable, the president of Argentina conveyed profound gratitude for the congratulatory message on behalf of his country's people and on his own behalf, and in turn expressed confidence that the relations between Argentina and the Soviet Union, which -- as is constantly confirmed in practice -- rest on a firm foundation of friendship and cooperation, will continue to grow stronger.

MEDIA ROUNDUP ON U.S.-NICARAGUAN RELATIONS

PMO61132 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS reports under the general heading: "The Revolution Is Being Defended"]

[Text] Managua, 5 Jun -- As the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported, the Sandinist Armed Forces and detachments of the People's Militia are waging successful battles to liquidate large gangs of CIA mercenaries on the republic's territory. In recent days alone more than 100 counterrevolutionaries, who had been ordered by the chief U.S. espionage and sabotage department to consolidate themselves in the republic's northern regions, attack villages, and sow terror among the local peasants, have been annihilated. Last week alone, losses of mercenaries amounted to more than 300 people. The Sandinist servicemen seized a great number of weapons and ammunition of U.S. manufacture.

The Nicaraguan people is deflecting the armed aggression organized and directed by the Reagan administration at the cost of great sacrifices, Daniel Ortega -- member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Guiding Council of the republic's Government of National Reconstruction -- said. Speaking in the Department of Leon, he stressed that the Nicaraguan Government's peace-loving policy is aimed at settling the Central American conflict by political means and also at normalizing relations with the United States. Our aim, D. Ortega pointed out, is to put an end to the undeclared war unleashed by Washington against Nicaragua and create the necessary conditions for building a new society in our country.

Lima, 5 Jun -- Washington's attempts to present the Nicaraguan Government's peace-loving policy as a "threat" to its vital interests is a flagrant and malicious lie, (Ernan Espinosa), one of the leaders of the General Confederation of the Working People of Peru, said. It is well known, he pointed out, that the Nicaraguans are threatening nobody. On the contrary, they are vitally interested in peace in order to continue to build a new life.

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LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Paris, 5 Jun -- A big political maneuver by Reagan on the threshold of the election campaign -- this is how a commentator from the television news program "Antenne-2" appraises the unexpected visit to Managua by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. According to him, Reagan wants to try to convince people of his readiness for political dialogue for the sake of peace and detente. However, the commentator stresses, this is pure camouflage.

According to Paris' L'HUMANITE, Shultz' visit to Managua, which is being presented by U.S. propaganda as a "manifestation of goodwill" on the part of Washington, is "an integral part of the election game" of President Reagan. "In the main there are no changes. Shultz came to Managua to repeat Washington's terms, interfering in Nicaragua's internal affairs," L'HUMANITE stresses.

U.S. GRANTING OF D'AUBUISSON ENTRY VISA ASSAILED

LD061121 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The United States Embassy in San Salvador has granted an entry visit to Roberto D'Aubuisson, a diehard Salvadorean fascist, chief of the "death squads", for a "private trip" to the United States.

Larry Burns, the executive director of the research organisation "Council on Hemispheric Affairs", described this decision as an "act of disgrace". Speaking with a TASS correspondent, he expressed confidence that it had been a result of a secret deal between the Washington authorities and D'Aubuisson. As the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reported, a fortnight ago secret talks with the leader of the Salvadorean ultras in San Salvador were held by retired General Vernon Walters, an ambassador at large, who had been sent on a special mission there.

Alan Romberg, a representative of the U.S. State Department, considered it important to point out in this connection at a press conference for local newsmen, that General Vernon Walters was on a mission at President Reagan's request.

According to the AP agency, right after his arrival in the USA Roberto D'Aubuisson is planning to go to Florida, which has been turned into a headquarters for subversive operations against the patriotic and progressive forces of Central and Latin American countries. As the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES pointed out, the bulk of the funds for paying for the crimes of the "death squads" comes precisely from Florida.

CONTENTS OF LATEST KOMMUNIST PUBLISHED

PM050952 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Journal's Latest Issue"]

[Text] The eighth issue of the CPSU Central Committee's theoretical and political journal KOMMUNIST has appeared.

It opens with an editorial on "Topical Questions of the Analysis of Capitalism."

K.U. Chernenko's reply to an appeal by American scientists is published.

The speech by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on "Concrete Tasks for the Sake of Strengthening Peace," as well as an article by R. Aronov and L. Mikeskina entitled "Lenin on the Scientific Revolution," are published.

The section "On the Fronts of the 11th 5-Year Plan" includes the articles "Man at His Place of Work" by Yu. Konishchev, and "Increasing the Effectiveness of the Team Contract" by P. Lomako, USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy.

V. Kukharskiy's article "The Genius of Russian Culture" is published under the rubric "Our Spiritual Wealth."

The section "From the Experience of Socialist Construction" includes the articles: "Inexhaustible Source," by D. Doychinov, secretary of Plovdiv District BPC Committee; and "Certain Problems of the Ideological Struggle and the Formation of a New Culture in Vietnam," by Ha Xuan Truong, candidate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPV Central Committee Culture and Art Department.

The journal prints the articles: "An Object Lesson in Revolutionary Creativity" by V. Mushinskiy; "Women in the Struggle for Peace, Equality, and Social Progress," by V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women; "Yesterday in Today's Washington," by V. Falin; and also critical and bibliographical materials.

MOSCOW INTRODUCES FIBER OPTIC CABLE TELEVISION

PM070822 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jun 84 p 4

[TASS correspondent S. Korepanov report: "Fiber Optic TV"]

[Text] Moscow -- Our country's first line for transmitting TV pictures along an underground fiber optic [svetovodnyy] cable has started operating.

Wing 1, apartment block 19, Altay Street, Moscow. You're not likely to see antennas atop this nine-story building -- those living in the block have begun receiving TV broadcasts by fiber optics. This, for us, still unusual methods of transmitting and receiving TV pictures will replace the usual "aerial" method in the country's major cities. The development of the equipment and the laying and installation of the first fiber optic cable were carried out by specialists from the Moscow Television Scientific Research Institute with the participation of scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences General Physics Institute and Chemistry Institute. "The need for these underground communications is dictated by the way TV systems are used in cities with a million-plus population," G. Shirokov, deputy minister of the Communications Equipment Industry, commented. "The different heights of buildings, and the features of cities' relief -- what is good from an architectural point of view -- do not always suit viewers: They block reception of TV signals."

So-called "shadow" zones of TV reception exist in Moscow. This problem can be solved only with the introduction of cable TV.

"The system works in the following way: From the receiving antenna the signal enters a converter unit. Inside, the electric signal is converted into a light signal which passes along the fiber optical cable. On leaving the cable the optical signal is converted back into an electric one and enters the TV set."

The technology to produce fiber optic cables is currently being assimilated by industry. The mass production of these cables will mark the start of a planned transition to underground fiber optic TV channels for cities with a million-plus population.

KIRGHIZ LEADER DENIES RUSSIFICATION OF CULTURE

PMO70913 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 26 May 1984 publishes on page 2 a 4,000-word article by T. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, under the rubric "Ideological Work: Topicality and Effectiveness" and the heading "Party Concern for Artistic Culture." The article describes the development of Kirghiz culture under Soviet rule, emphasizing the important part played by the Russian language: "However, our ideological foes abroad are doing everything to try to belittle and distort the importance of this factor for us." But their claims that culture is being Russified in Kirghizia and the other national republics are unfounded, Usubaliyev asserts.

The article goes on to discuss shortcomings in the work of Kirghizia's theaters and "grave blunders" in their choice of repertory, and to outline the role of artists' unions and artistic education establishments. Bearing in mind that "The imperialist reaction is gambling particularly on young people," the article continues, the party organizations must step up their educational work among the artistic intelligentsia "so that this intelligentsia and especially the young people develop a clear class stance in creative matters and the ability to define correctly their place in the ideological struggle."

The final part of the article emphasizes that the artist must not be divorced from ordinary life and notes that "The party committees are taking steps to expand and strengthen the artistic intelligentsia's ties with the practical work of communist construction, viewing this as an important condition for its successful creative activity."

BODYUL TOURS TAJIKISTAN, MEETS NABIYEV

WA071111 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 19 May 84 on page 1 carries a 75-word article titled "I.I. Bodyul's Visit to Tajikistan." According to the article, I.I. Bodyul, a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Dushanbe on 18 May. He was met at the airport by the First Secretary of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, R.N. Nabiyeu; the Chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet, G.P. Palayev; the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tajik SSR, K.M. Makhkamov; and the Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Tajikistan, Yu.P. Belov. Bodyul visited a number of places connected with local industry and "interested himself in the production, the increasing of the assortment, and the raising of the quality of consumer goods." Bodyul expressed "a whole series of valuable suggestions for increasing the production of goods and for improving trade and services."

KUZNETSOV AWARDS WINTER OLYMPICS ATHLETES

LD061105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented a large assemblage of athletes and trainers with USSR state awards in the Kremlin today. They received them for their high achievements at the 14th Winter Olympics.

The Labor Red Banner Orders were awarded to Moskvina, Honored Trainer of the USSR; and to Honored Masters of Sport Makarov, Tretyak, and Fetisov. Other athletes and trainers were awarded the Orders of Friendship of Peoples, Badge of Honor and medals: For Labor Valor and For Labor Distinction. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government, Comrade Kuznetsov congratulated those awarded and asked them to carry the banner of Soviet sport high in the future, as well. They were also congratulated by Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Those awarded expressed their appreciation for the high appraisal of their athletic achievements and indicated their readiness to represent Soviet sport with honor at international competitions in the future.

VILLAGES, BRIDGES FLOODED IN KALA I KHUMB

LD061838 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Extreme heat has caused the snow to melt extensively at heights of 3000-3,500 meters, and this in turn has caused a sharp rise in the rivers' water level. This has caused mountain villages in the Pamirs, normally above the clouds, to suffer greatly. We visited Kala i Khumb rayon and saw the destruction caused here by the waters of the Obikhumbgou River. The torrents of water destroyed many bridges and some sections of mountain roads, as well as electric power lines. Villages have been flooded.

The population was warned in time, and the inhabitants of the villages who were threatened with danger left their homes in time. Those who have been left homeless have been provided with emergency aid.

Tents food, and industrial goods are being brought into the disaster area by airplane and helicopter. The entire republic has come to help. Restoration is in progress everywhere.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH ORIENTALISTS -- The All-Union Orientalists Association of the USSR Academy of Sciences has established a branch in the Kazakh SSR. Kazakh scholars are working to learn about eastern countries. The new branch will contribute toward the success of the research carried out in that direction. Academician Primakov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Oriental Studies Institute of Moscow and chairman of the All-Union Association of Orientalists, addressed the first meeting of the new branch. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Jun 84 GF]

KAZAKH HISTORICAL DICTIONARY -- In Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakh SSR, publication of the first volume of a dictionary in the Kazakh and Russian languages has begun. The first volume contains records of the history of the Kazakh people and of that republic's cultural relations with foreign countries. The new dictionary of records is being compiled in four volumes. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 May 84 GF]

KAZAN HONORED -- The USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has awarded the city of Kazan with the Order of Lenin for great merits achieved by the working people of the city in economic and cultural construction, active participation in the revolutionary movement and noting their considerable contribution in ensuring the victory in the Great Patriotic War. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

TUNNEL CAVE-IN CAUSES DELAY IN BAM LINKUP

PM061105 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[V. Shilov report under the rubric "BAM: Approaching the 'Green Light'": "Where Did Varshavskiy's Team Get Held Up?"]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's local correspondent A. Snegur reports from the Eastern Sector of the BAM [Baykal-Amur Railroad] that the tracklayer operated by Ivan Varshavskiy's team has nearly reached the Kodar range. Rail laying for the main track has practically halted. What has happened?

The slogan "The Kodar tunnel -- key to the linkup!" appeared in the local press many months ago. Even then it was clear that the main obstacle on the path to the "golden link" is the highest mountain on the BAM, which is 3 km above sea level. It cannot be bypassed. There could be only one solution -- to bore a tunnel some 2 km long. Judging by the mood of the leaders of the Bamtonnelstroy construction directorate at that time, the task did not seem difficult to them. They were in no hurry to redeploy forces there, claiming, by way of excuse, that the construction site was not sufficiently prepared.

At the beginning of the year the collective adopted a pledge: to finish tunneling and make the linkup in the tunnel in May, and to prepare the tunnel for tracklaying in July. These schedules did not fit in very well with the task of laying the "golden link" by the 67th anniversary of October, so as to open train traffic over the whole length of the main line a year early. But the rate of tunneling was so high that nobody doubted that the "light at the end of the tunnel" would appear much earlier than was assumed. The best forces from other tunneling subunits were brought in to help the teams of the 12th detachment who are laying the tunnel.

"The tunnelers won't let you down!" V. Bessolov, chief of the Bamtonnelstroy, said confidently in reply to the questions of the correspondents who had become frequent visitors to Kodar.

Indeed, there could hardly be any doubt, when by the end of February there was only 200 meters to go to the underground rendezvous of the tunneling teams of Vasilii Bezridnyy and Gennadiy Kuznetsov as they progressed to meet each other. The tunnelers' shock work was written about widely in the press and discussed on television and radio. But even then, in winter, notes of alarm were sounded from time to time.

"On 15 February," the newspaper BAM reported, "the total length of the Kodar tunnel already dug was 1,600 meters, and the concrete facing had been carried out on 167 meters."

The juxtaposition of these two figures was causing serious concern among experienced tunnel men. You can sense this even from the hasty notes in protocols from party and workers' meetings. The speakers said with concern that the large discrepancy between the digging and facing of the tunnel is fraught with the danger of unpleasant surprises: a tunnel not clad in concrete is very vulnerable to the insidious permafrost. Some measures were taken to speed up the reinforcement process. At the same time, engineering and technical specialists suggested that strict observance of the design techniques for operations in hard rocky strata would ensure against trouble from nature. Although it is, of course, necessary to maintain the temperature regime to keep the permafrost from being destroyed.

When lumps of rock started falling off the ceiling from time to time, it caused no particular concern -- it was an accident. The number of "accidents" grew. The digging stopped.

They started strengthening the roof with metal structures. But as it turned out, it was too late. The cave-in swept the mightiest steel girders away as if they were copper wire. The specialists, discouraged, started to seek explanations. The general conclusion, explained to us by V. Ryabov, chief of tunnel building detachment No 13, goes roughly like this:

"Operations were carried out strictly according to established techniques. The discrepancy between digging and applying the concrete facing to the roof was within the permitted limits. Why did the cave-in take place? Another mystery of the permafrost. True, there is one peculiarity: The temperature regime was monitored at the lower points. The readings caused no particular concern. Only later was it discovered that immediately beneath the roof it was twice as warm as lower down. Did this fact affect the stability of the rock strata, which proved not so hard as supposed? It is hard to say with any certainty...."

There is also another opinion on what happened, which we were told about at the Main Administration for Construction of the BAM. In the opinion of the general contractor, sluggishness in reinforcing the roof and disregard for an elementary law of physics created the preconditions for accidents. With a temperature of 12 degrees acting over a prolonged period on the extensive area of the roof, the frost gradually ceased to be permanent, which led to the collapse. But we will leave it to the competent bodies to make the final assessments of what happened. However important the lessons for the future, today it is much more essential to overcome the consequences of the cave-in more quickly.

As often happens, the emergency situation engendered a strong desire in people to resist it. At meetings of teams and sections, many proposals were made on how to speed up the facing work. The experience and native wit of link leader Yu. Nikitin, tunnelers' team leader V. Bezridnyy, party group organizer V. Kuzin, and other workers helped bring into play considerable organizational and technical reserves to ensure no interruptions in facing the roof. On the insistence of the party bureau, concrete plants were reinforced with cadres, the manufacturing process was adjusted, mortar production was brought up to the planned level, additional machines for the production of concrete forms were brought in, and efficient work by the truck conveyer was achieved.

"The leadership and the party organization created an atmosphere of high responsibility, concentration, and attacking energy," we were told by P. Strakhov, deputy secretary of the party bureau.

The truth of his words is not hard to see if you visit the tunnel. Operations are in progress nonstop. Catering centers are working around the clock. At the key sectors representatives of the party bureau, the trade union committee, and the administration are on duty. In general, the tunnelers are demonstrating yet again that they know how to organize the task and work at full capacity. But one could not help thinking: why was all this not done before? Why were the mobile concrete form machines delivered and set up late? Why was there a considerable lag in bringing in the concrete plants? Many of these questions "why" can be collected. Miscalculations which have accumulated over 2 years are hard to eliminate in 2 or 3 months.

Today the rate of laying concrete is increasing rapidly, but the schedule for joining the tunnel is being postponed. On the western side, tunneling is taking place with greater circumspection and caution, which has slowed the pace. At the eastern entrance, the collapse has stopped the digging....

It has been decided to drill a number of boreholes down from above to the site of the collapse, pour cement mortar down the holes, and then drill the tunnel through the concrete monolith. But again, much time is elapsing between the engineering decision (in April) and the organization of the work. At yet, only one borehole is ready. Another hesitation?

Those are the main reasons why the track layer of Ivan Varshavskiy's leading team is at a standstill. Will it not affect the schedule for laying the "golden link"? In any event, there will be additional problems and expense. The Ministry of Transport Construction has issued an order categorically instructing the tunnelers to prepare the tunnel for the passage of trains in accordance with the establish schedule. But, in the assessment of specialists from the Main Administration for the Construction of Tunnels and Subways and the Bamtonnelstroy directorate, this task is unrealistic. From their viewpoint, the situation should not be dramatized; what is in question is not the schedule for the linkup, but its place. Come what may, the Kodar tunnel will be finished by the fall without fail. These arguments have their own, departmental logic. But what is Ivan Varshavskiy's shock team to do today? This question remains open.

STATE NOT TAKING OVER ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS

LD062303 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 June (TASS) -- The current supposition in the West that the CPSU, in solving economic problems, is taking over [podmenyayet] the functions of state organs is profoundly erroneous. Attention was drawn to this by Professor Vadim Zagladin, talking with a correspondent of the weekly MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI (10 June issue) on the forms and methods of CPSU leadership of the economy.

The Communist Party, said Zagladin, being the leading force of the people, sets itself the aim of building a socialist society, gradually growing into communism. Behind this formulation there is an enormous amount of work, the sense of which is to ensure the creation of the basis for increasingly complete satisfaction of the material and spiritual demands of each person, and the creation of conditions for the all-round development of the personality. A highly efficient economy is needed to achieve success in this matter.

As Lenin used to say, the economy is the most interesting policy for us. One can add that it is the most important policy for us communists. Precisely for this reason, the CPSU pays great attention to the economy.

Professor Zagladin stressed that the CPSU carries out political leadership of society as a whole. It is the state and the organs of authority and management which decide all specific questions of the country's life and activities; among these questions, it is precisely they who work out and implement the single socioeconomic policy which is embodied in state plans, in the state budget of the USSR and other documents. In other words, it is precisely the state which carries out direct leadership of the country's economy.

The author illustrates this idea with the following example. The 26th CPSU Congress discussed the basic guidelines for the development of the country for 1981-1985, which were worked out by the CPSU Central Committee (naturally, with the participation of specialist economists.) This document formulated the party's economic strategy for 5 years. The document, noted Zagladin, became law for the activity of the party as a whole, and for every Communist. But it is by no means a state law.

The USSR Supreme Soviet thereafter adopted the 5-year plan for 1981-1985. It was based on the ideas confirmed by the congress. But this was no longer a party but a state act, worked out not by the CPSU Central Committee, but by the Soviet Government, taking account of the opinion of the deputies of the Soviet parliament, the governments of union republics, etc. The 5-year plan is a state law and, as such, is subject to execution by all state organs and by all citizens of the country.

BRIEFS

MOLDAVIA DEVELOPMENT PLANS -- Moscow June 5 TASS -- A program for the development of the productive forces of Moldavia in a period of up to 2000 [as received], will help solve the problem of manpower shortage now experienced by this Soviet republic in the southwest of the USSR. The program, launched by the government of Moldavia, provides for an accelerated mechanization and automation of production processes in industry and agriculture. It is planned in this way to increase industrial output in Moldavia 30-33 percent by the end of 1985 and to raise gross agricultural production by an average of 20-22 percent a year. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 5 Jun 84 LD]

FARM MACHINE EXPORT -- Moscow June 5 TASS -- Soviet-made farming machines are operating in more than seventy countries. In 1983, Tractoroexport's trade turnover amounted to 2,672 million dollars, showing a 14-time increase over the 1981 mark, a TASS correspondent has learnt at the Soviet association. Wheel and caterpillar tractors, farming machines -- from ploughs to harvesters -- enjoy a steady demand on the world market. The USSR exports grain, beetroot, cotton, flax and tea harvesters and livestock and fodder production machines, forestry and land-improvement machinery. Tractoroexport exported about 40,000 tractors in 1983. The association's major trading partners are foreign trade organizations in socialist countries. Soviet-made tractors and farming machinery are in good demand in capitalist countries as well. Last year, firms from France, Greece, Finland, Australia, Sweden, Britain, Canada, Denmark and other countries bought in the Soviet Union 9,700 tractors, more than 3,000 trailers and a great consignment of other farming machinery. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 5 Jun 84 LD]

KAFAN INDUSTRY STATISTICS -- Kafan industrial workers have overfulfilled the past 5-month plans. The industrial enterprises have produced R1.73 million worth of product over the plan, which is 7.7 percent more than the same period last year. The plans for production and sales of consumer goods have been overfulfilled by 3 percent. [Summary] [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 4 Jun 84 GF]

INEFFICIENT, UNCREATIVE FARM METHODS CRITICIZED

PMO61447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 2

[S. Vladimirov article under the rubric "Harvest-84: Agricultural Review": "Law of the Field"]

[Text] The sowing campaign is in full swing among the farmers of Siberia and North Kazakhstan. Grain crops have already ripened in the south of the country. By 21 May spring crops had been sown on 102.4 million hectares. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that grain and pulse crops occupy 57.5 million hectares.

The farmer long ago learned this truth: Every spring has its own special features and its own character. In the majority of places this spring has been generous in warmth but sparing with moisture. Many grain growers have taken measures to preserve moisture reserves in the soil. They have rejected certain operations which might have dried out arable land. In some places they have prepared the land for sowing at the cool time of the 24-hour period and sown seeds by day.

Given the shortage of moisture, it is particularly important to cope with jobs as quickly as possible. And here every hour becomes truly decisive. Wide-sweep units help to gain time. On the Krasnyy Pakhar Kolkhoz in Gorkiy Oblast's Pochinkovskiy Rayon, for example, the soil was prepared twice as quickly as usual as a result of using them. This spring has produced many such examples.

Under present conditions arable farmers are endeavoring to observe the demands of zonal agricultural techniques. There can be nothing stereotyped in this work. Farming systems make it possible to avoid stereotypes and to substantially increase the return from every hectare. It is not for nothing that they are called scientifically substantiated systems. Verified according to the latest scientific achievements and based on progressive experience, they have become the law of the field and a real agronomic rule for grain growers in the majority of the country's regions.

Soil erosion by wind or water makes itself felt practically everywhere. Hot, dry winds, duststorms, downpours, and thaws still cause appreciable damage to arable land in some places. This is why zonal systems are soil-protection systems. They include crop rotations and methods of tilling the soil, applying fertilizers, combating weeds, and organizing seed growing which today make it possible to increase the return per hectare.

The structure of the crops has improved on many farms. Over the past 3 years the area sown to pulse crops has increased by 1.4 million hectares, and that sown to perennial grasses by 3.2 million hectares. On the majority of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, clean fallow land has been increased to the necessary level. Approximately 80 percent of winter crops have been sown on fallow land or following the best previous crops. All this is the result of assimilating zonal systems. Wherever fallow land is tended correctly and skillful use is made of soil-protection and moisture-conserving technologies, the crops are developing well this year.

Special mention must be made of fields being reconditioned [remontnyye polya]. Allocating the necessary area to them still does not mean guaranteeing a high harvest. Fallow land needs careful tending. And yet these tracts still frequently get overgrown with weeds and do not receive sufficient fertilizers. Is it any wonder that the effectiveness of fallow fields remains low on many Don, Volga, and Voronezh Oblast farms?

All is not well with the assimilation of crop rotation systems everywhere.

Whereas this important work is being completed in Belorussia, the Baltic republics, Mordovia, and Belgorod Oblast, it has not been fulfilled even by one-third on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia and Kirghizia. Crop rotation systems are being assimilated only slowly in Yaroslavl and Kaluga Oblasts. And yet this requires no capital expenditure. On the other hand, it has an appreciable effect. The correct siting and sequence of crops produces a substantial increase in grain, feed, and other products.

What, then, is hindering the utilization of this important reserve? Most frequently it is lack of initiative and inertia of thinking among agronomists and farm leaders. Rayon agro-industrial associations also do not display persistence. And in some places they even try to impose their "own" crop structure, which in no way fits in which scientifically substantiated crop rotation systems. This was the case, for example, in Smolensk Oblast's Sychevskiy Rayon.

In the arid steppe zones people are now going over more boldly to moldboardless cultivation of the soil. This protects arable land from the pernicious effect of hot, dry winds and preserves the moisture in it. Moldboardless cultivation is now in use on approximately 50 million hectares. According to the calculations of scientists and specialists, this area is to be doubled.

Unfortunately, the optimum soil cultivation systems have still not been determined in a number of places. In the Central Chernozem Region, the North Caucasus, and the southern Ukraine grain growers do not have sufficiently clear recommendations on the use of zonal technologies. The assimilation of soil-protection measures is frequently hampered by old habits and a reluctance to reorganize work. Skillful use is not always made of fertilizers, and arable land does not receive enough organic fertilizer. In certain oblasts and republics it receives 1.5-2 times less than farming systems recommend.

An important place in zonal systems is allocated to seed growing. One of the immutable requirements is to sow seeds of zoned strains. But there are many violations here. In Ryazan and Perm Oblasts approximately one-fourth of the area sown to grain crops is occupied by strains whose use is not recommended there. The assimilation of farming systems is being held up also by a shortage of the necessary equipment. Moreover, a number of machines and tools used in antierosion work were created more than 20 years ago and do not suit the grain grower today.

Machine builders are in considerable debt to farmers. Grain growers pin special hopes on combined units which bring together several operations. But of the nine models envisaged by the system of machines only three have been assimilated. Implements for the cultivation of hillside slopes are needed. But interruptions occur in supplies to farms even of equipment whose series production was started up long ago. I am talking about subsurface cultivators and needle and disk harrows.

Zonal technology is the true key to high harvests. This has been proved by the practical experience of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes that have assimilated farming systems. And this year he who acts not in a stereotyped manner but with regard to the special features of spring and the local conditions can count on success.

KAZAKHSTAN COMPLETES SPRING FIELDWORK ON TIME

PMO61302 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jun 84 p 1

[TASS report: "Sowing Completed"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 2 Jun -- The Kazakhstan farmers today completed spring fieldwork within the optimum deadlines and to a high standard.

The work was performed over the republic's enormous spring field area, covering over 28 million hectares.

Of these, some 25 million hectares have been assigned to grain crops. Some 15 million hectares -- considerably more than planned -- have been assigned to spring wheat. Compared to last year, areas sown to rice have been expanded. More pulse crops, sugar, beet, cotton, vegetables, and potatoes have been sown than planned.

This year the arable farmers' struggle for every field to be awarded the Seal of Quality was headed by over 10,000 field cultivation teams which have transferred to the collective contract. Preparing the land in the fall played a particularly important part in accelerating work under the conditions of the present cold, late spring. The grain growers carried out the mulching promptly and sowed the seeds rapidly. An average of 1.5 million hectares and more were sown in a day. Good shoots have already been obtained on most tracts of land. The crop is being tended on an extensive scale on the spring fields.

MID-MAY WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

PM061007 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 May 84 p 3

[Report by agrometeorologist N. Orlova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the USSR's European territory, the second 10-day period of May was unusually warm (3-8 degrees above average) and mainly dry. The maximum temperature was 26-33 degrees. It was cooler in Belorussia, the western half of the Ukraine and Moldavia.

Stem growth continued in winter crops over most of the USSR's European territory. Rye formed ears 8-12 days earlier than usual in the Ukraine, southern Belorussia, Lithuania, the southern half of the Central Chernozem Region and in the Lower Volga. Wheat is forming ears in Nikolayev, Cherkassy, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts and Krasnodar Kray.

The lower node has appeared on stalks of spring barley in the North Caucasus Region, the southeast half of the Ukraine and in Volgograd and Voronezh Oblasts. Stem growth has begun in early spring grain crops in the remaining part of the Ukraine, in southern Belorussia, in Lipetsk and Saratov Oblasts and in southern parts of Tula, Tambov and Penza Oblasts. They have tillered in most parts of the Northwest and Central Regions. A line joining Leningrad, Kargopol, Kirov and Ufa marks the northern limit of the emergence of early spring grain shoots. In most parts of the European territory the main development phases are occurring 7-12 days earlier than usual.

In Krasnodar Kray and the Ukraine corn sown in the third 10-day period of April has begun to form leaves (it has formed three and in places five leaves). Shoots have appeared on cornfields sown in the first 10 days of May.

It was moderately warm in the Central Asian republics (1-3 degrees below average). On 20 May most of the cotton was in the 1st-3d true leaf phase.

LATE MAY WEATHER, CROP REPORTS PUBLISHED

PM061418 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Jun 84 p 2

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] Unusually warm weather continued in the last third of May over most of the USSR's European territory. Maximum air temperatures reached 27-32 degrees in places.

The heaviest rainfall (31-70 mm and over) occurred in the north of Moldavia, the west of the Southwest Region, over most of Belorussia, in Lithuania, Novgorod Oblast, and also over most of Voroshilovgrad Oblast, in the east of Krasnodar Kray, in Stavropol Kray, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, and in some places in Belgorod, Kaluga, Kalinin, and Pskov Oblasts, and the Estonian SSR.

Over most of the USSR's European territory, south of a line linking Leningrad, Kostroma, Korov, and Izhevsk, winter crops were forming ears and flowering 7-14 days earlier than normal. In northern rayons stem growth was continuing.

In Kherson and Crimea Oblasts, the south of Dnepropetrovsk, Poltava, Zaporozhye, Donetsk, and Rostov Oblasts, and in the North Caucasus ears were beginning to form on spring barley. Elsewhere in the Ukraine, over most of Belorussia, and also in the Baltic and the Central Region, the southwest of the Northwest Region, on the right bank of the Middle Volga Region, the Lower Volga Region, and the south Urals stem growth was under way on early spring grain crops. On the left bank of the Middle Volga Region, the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region, and the north of the Central Region they were tillering.

Over most of the Ukraine, in the Central Chernozem Zone, and the millet growing oblasts of the Volga Region the third leaf was forming on millet, while in the extreme southeast of the Ukraine and the millet growing areas of the North Caucasus, tillering had begun on early sowings. Millet development is 8-12 days ahead of normal.

Intensive leaf growth continued on sugar beets in Moldavia, the western oblasts of the Ukraine, the Baltic Region, and Belorussia, and on early sowings root growth had started. Sugar beet root growth continued in the Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and early sowings of row-cultivated plants had begun to close. By the end of May apple orchards had finished blossoming everywhere with the exception of the northern half of the Volga-Vyatka and the northwest regions. Young fruit growth was under way on fruit crops everywhere. In some places in the south and southeast of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region strawberries had ripened and cherries were beginning to ripen. Flower clusters had formed in the vineyards in Moldavia, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus. Grape development is proceeding at about the normal rate.

Cold rainy weather persisted in most farming areas in Siberia. However, on individual days air temperatures rose to 15-25 degrees, and 28 degrees in places in the extreme south of West Siberia and the Transbaykal Region. Over most of Kazakhstan (with the exception of eastern oblasts), the very warm weather persisted. Maximum air temperatures reached 26-35 degrees, and 40 degrees in the south of the republic.

Toward the end of the 10-day period early spring grain crop shoots appeared throughout most of Tyumen, Omsk, and Irkutsk Oblasts, in the Transbaykal Region, and over most of the territory of the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan. In the extreme south of Krasnoyarsk Kray, the Transbaykal region, and Semipalatinsk and East Kazakhstan Oblasts, sowings of wheat, barley, and oats had formed roots and were tillering. In West Siberia winter rye stem growth continued.

Hot weather has set in in Central Asian republics. On 31 May most of the cotton sowings were at the stage of the third-fifth real leaf. In southern oblasts and on individual fields in central oblasts the unfolding of the eighth real leaf was observed, and on these sowings the first buds were beginning to form. Winter wheat was flowering and forming ears, and in Turkmenia and the south of Tajikistan it was at the stage of milky, and in some places waxy, ripeness. Morello and sweet cherries were ripening almost everywhere. The mass flowering of vines had begun at about the normal time.

LASER-BASED MICROTECHNOLOGY PROGRESS REPORTED

LD052333 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Tallinn June 5 TASS -- A method suggested by scientists from the Soviet Baltic Republic of Estonia will help design a computer the size of one's palm. The method combines the principle of laser-based data recording and properties of some solid substances, which make it possible to create computer elements on the basis of individual molecules.

It were Soviet, including Estonian physicists, who first described the properties of materials that can be used for information transmission, processing and storage. These materials absorb laser radiation at a certain frequency only if it causes resonance oscillations in molecules and their transition to a new, higher energy level.

Molecules stop absorbing radiation at this frequency. A stable "hole" is formed in the absorption spectrum of this material.

Each such "hole" in the absorption spectrum may correspond to one bit of information, while the allowed spectrum for each small section of the material is sufficiently wide to obtain not less than 1,000 spectral "holes". Thus, 1,000 bits of information can be "recorded" on a square with its side equal to the length of the wave of laser radiation.

The efforts by the researchers are directed at finding new materials which can be used to obtain spectral "holes" -- elements of computer memory.

COSMOS 1569 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD071057 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos 1569, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday. It is intended for continuation of space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- eleven hours 50 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 40,165 kilometers, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 614 km, and orbital inclination -- 62.8 degrees.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF POLITICAL BRIEFINGS

PM061143 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 May 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Political Briefing"]

[Text] Commanders, political organizers, and party organizations in the Army and Navy are working persistently to fulfill the demands of the 26th party congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on improving ideological and mass political work and enhancing the effectiveness and flexibility of political information work. One form of political information work among Army and Navy personnel is the planned political briefing [informatsiya]. The political briefing is an important means of explaining the party's foreign and domestic policy. Based on concrete, vivid, relevant, and understandable facts and examples, it makes it possible to demonstrate successes in communist construction and exert a concrete influence on the state of affairs in the subunit, the resolution of tasks of combat and political training, and the fulfillment of socialist pledges.

A central place amid the subject matter of political briefings is occupied today by the in-depth clarification of tasks arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and from the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Leninist tradition of constant, obligatory participation by leadership cadres in the political education of working people is undergoing further development in the Army and Navy. Commanders, political workers, party committee and bureau secretaries, staff officers and chiefs of military training establishments, enterprises, and institutions have begun to give political briefings more often. Many of them make skillful use of personal contact with people to develop public opinion and a sound moral climate in military collectives and to ensure the on-the-spot adoption of measures on criticisms, proposals, and questions arising during the political briefing.

Considerable positive experience of organizing and holding political briefings has been accumulated among the troops and in the fleet. There is, for instance, an attitude of deep understanding of the full importance of this party matter toward the preparation and conduct of political briefings in the "N" guards paratroop unit, whose personnel are fulfilling their international duty in helping the Afghan people. Here it has become the rule for the subject of political briefings to be set by the deputy commander for political affairs in conjunction with Guards Major V. Dyachenko, secretary of the party organization, and Guards Major A. Uryukov, member of the agitation and propaganda group. The collective discussion makes it possible to select those questions which concern all the personnel. The officers delivering the political briefings receive on-the-spot instruction on a compulsory basis. Here an important place is assigned to counterpropaganda tasks, with a view to ensuring that political information workers not only have a clear idea of the latest hostile ideological concoction and the channels along which our class enemy is trying to push, but are also able to expose the lies and slander of bourgeois propaganda convincingly and with irrefutable facts. Political information workers receive much benefit from seminars to exchange experience, which are addressed by such skillful propagandists as Guards Major A. Soluyanov, member of the agitation and propaganda group and holder of the Orders of the Red Banner and Red Star.

Many examples could be cited of a responsible attitude toward political briefings. But at the same time it must be noted that the enhanced standard of the personnel's education and culture is not always taken into account, nor is the level of information they receive through the press, radio, and television, so the political briefing amounts to a simple retelling of what they already know. Naturally, this kind of briefing is not much use. Nor is it much use when events are reported late or when the questions which occur to the listeners do not receive a precise, clear reply. It should always be remembered that the task of the person conducting a political briefing is not simply to report particular events in the country or abroad, but to comment on them correctly, from the standpoints of Marxist-Leninist theory and party principles and in a skilled way, to know how to explain and make clear to the listeners the essence of party and Soviet Government decisions on questions of the country's political, economic, and cultural life and the international situation, to give a correct assessment of the prevailing military-political situation, and, on that basis, to set concrete tasks for the subunit's personnel. Cases where a political briefing becomes an analysis of particular shortcomings or even a "bawling out" for those to blame for the shortcomings cannot be tolerated.

The political briefing is an important means of class tempering of servicemen, of educating them in the spirit of communist commitment, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, and high vigilance. It should stimulate the listeners to the selfless fulfillment of their military duty and the quest for reserves for increasing the subunit's combat readiness, and help develop their active life stance -- an implacable attitude toward any manifestations of indiscipline, unconcern, drunkenness, money-grubbing, or thriftlessness.

The level of interest in the political briefing and the strength of its influence on the servicemen's awareness depends to a decisive degree on the officers who conduct the briefings. So questions of the ideological tempering, methodological skill, and breadth of vision of political information workers must always be at the center of the attention of commanders, political organizers, party committees, and party bureaus. It is important to promptly brief and instruct this large detachment of Army and Navy propagandists and furnish them with materials which expose the cunning tricks of hostile propaganda and with concrete recommendations on explaining the urgent tasks facing both the Armed Forces in general and the units, ships, and subunits. Senior commanders and political workers, leaders of local party and soviet organs, and specialists in various spheres of the economy, science, and technology should be more widely involved in instructing them. The press of military districts and fleets, officers' clubs, and officers' institutes are called upon to give great help in preparing informational material and methodological studies.

It is the duty of political information workers to use the party word and personnel example to cultivate in servicemen a sense of responsibility for the high combat readiness of the subunit, unit, or ship, and inspire them to conscientious military labor, resolute, bold actions, to full combat training tasks, and strict observance of the requirements of military discipline.

DOSA AF BOOK ON INTERVIEWS WITH MILITARY LEADERS

PM061209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 June 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed article under the rubric "New Books": "The Motherland's Loyal Guard"]

[Text] That is the name of the book published by the USSR DOSAAF Publishing House. It talks about the branches of the Soviet Armed Forces, the characteristics of army and naval service, military specialties, and the high morale of the motherland's defenders.

The book provides information on the Armed Forces' rear services, military engineers, and on border guards and internal forces.

A feature of the book is its journalistic style, a lively confidential conversation with the reader. It features contributions from Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov; Hero of Socialist Labor, Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko; Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov; twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Aviation A. Koldunov; Hero of the Soviet Union, Chief Marshal of Aviation P. Kutakhov; twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov; Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin; Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov; Hero of the Soviet Union, Army General D. Sukhorukov; Hero of the Soviet Union, Fleet Admiral G. Yegorov; Admiral A. Sorokin; twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Army General P. Batov; Lieutenant General D. Volkogonov, and others.

The book also gives brief accounts of certain types of weapons and equipment from the Great Patriotic War period.

The reader will become acquainted with DOSAAF's role in training young people for the defense of the motherland, in disseminating military-technical knowledge, in developing technical and applied military sports, and in the military-patriotic education of the population.

The book "The Motherland's Loyal Guard" (Footnote) (The Motherland's Loyal Guard [Rodiny Vernyy Strazh], collected interviews. Compiled by A. Sholokhov. DOSAAF Publishing House, 1984, 158 pp, price 40 kopeks) will undoubtedly be welcomed by a wide range of readers.